The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3312. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

YORKTOWN CAPTURED!

Flight of the Rebel Army on Saturday Night.

GLOUCESTER ALSO EVACUATED.

Seventy-one Heavy Guns, a Large Amount of Ordnance and Medical Stores, Ammunition, Tents, Camp Equipage, etc., in Our Possession.

Our Army in Full Pursuit of the Flying Rebels.

OUR GUNBOATS GONE UP YORK RIVER.

A Large Body of Our Troops to be Landed at West Point.

Our Cavalry and Light Artilley Pressing the Rebel Rear.

A Battle Expected at Chickahominy Creek.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

Headquarters Army on Potomac, May 4—9 A. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have the ramparts.

Have guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c.

We hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong.

I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry.

I move Franklin's division, and as much more as I can transport by water, up to West Point to-day.

No time shall be lost.

The gunboats have gone up York River.

I omitted to state that *Gloucester is also in our possession.*

I shall push the enemy to the wall.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

Fort Monroe, May 4—4 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

You, no doubt, have been informed by Gen. McClellan that his troops are in Yorktown.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Sunday, May 4—10 A. M.

This morning, at 5 o'clock, your correspondent entered the enemy's works, which the rear of their army deserted four hours before. *Everything was found to be in utter confusion*, as though they left in great haste. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works, after being spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents, and private property of their officers.

A negro, who was left in the town, states that the rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river to prevent its falling into our hands.

Several deserters have succeeded in running in to our lines. One of them, a very intelligent man, originally from New-York, who has been connected with the rebel Ordnance Department ever since the works at Yorktown have been constructed, states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels, covering the immense siege works of our men—that they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the York and James Rivers, *by means of which their communication with the outer world would be cut off.*

The order was given to evacuate by Gen. Johnston on Thursday, to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done. Gen. Magruder is said to have most strenuously opposed the measure, stating if they could not whip the Federals here, *there was no other place in Virginia where they could;* that he swore in the presence of his men, who vociferously cheered him, losing complete control of himself.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, rebel Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday, and minutely examined the works of Gen. McClellan, when he is supposed to have recommended the abandonment of the works, deeming them untenable.

The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralized and disheartened when the order to evacuate was made public, as they all anticipated having an engagement at that point. They also agree that the rebels had one hundred thousand men on the peninsula, together with four hundred pieces of artillery.

From the best information received *they have fallen back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburgh, where it is expected they will make a stand.*

Immediately on the facts of the evacuation becoming known the troops were ordered under arms, and are now in motion from the right and left wings of the army.

A large force, under command of Gen. Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are in the advance, and *will probably come up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they remain near Williamsburgh.*

The gunboats have passed above Yorktown, and are now shelling the shore on the way up. Following them is a large steamer and vessels loaded with troops, who will effect a landing.

Magruder swore he was "not afraid of McClellan, if Lee was," and that if he could not successfully fight him here, he could nowhere.

Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was a negro.

Gen. Jameson and Col. Col. Samuel Black were the first to enter the enemy's main works. The only casualty that occurred was the killing of two men, and wounding of three, by the explosion of a concealed shell within the enemy's works. The following are their names; they belonged to Company A, Fortieth New-York: Killed—George McFarland, Michael McDermott. Wounded—Sergeant James Smith, Frederick Skeilk and Lawrence Burns.

The works are very extensive, and show that they were designed by scientific engineers.

LATER.

An official report just made to headquarters, shows that *the enemy left 71 guns on the works.*

At Gloucester Point the guns and ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter has just come in, and reports that Jeff. Davis came with Lee on Wednesday last, and after a consultation with the most prominent officers, all agreed to the evacuation except Magruder.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sunday, May 4.

It is certain that the rebels received reinforcements by steamers from Richmond on Thursday last, but did not disembark them. Their soldiers are badly demoralized, and evidence symptoms of mutiny on account of the retreat.

Inside of the fortifications and along the Williamsburgh road, on which they are retreating, they have buried torpedoes and percussion-shell, which are occasionally exploding and injuring persons.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson's baggage has just been captured.

D. B. Lathrop, telegraph operator, has been mortally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo.

Another torpedo, attached to a 13-inch shell, has just been discovered in the telegraph office

DISPATCHES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, May 3, *Via* Baltimore, Sunday, May 2.

Evidence is accumulating that it is the intention of the enemy to evacuate Yorktown shortly. Nothing decisive has been received, but many rumors looking in that direction have been brought in by deserters, and appearances indicate it all along our line.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, May 4.

The news received here, this morning, of the evacuation of Yorktown took everybody by surprise, For some days we have had evidence of the intention of the enemy, but it was not strong enough to induce belief. On the arrival of the news it was quickly circulated on shore and through the fleet, and the greatest excitement was manifested.

Washington, Sunday, May 4, 12:30 P. M.

The following report is just received from Fortress Monroe:

Yorktown was evacuated last night. Our troops now occupy the enemy's works. The enemy left a large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen.

THE MERRIMAC OFF SEWALL'S POINT.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, April 4.

The *Merrimac* made her appearance beyond Sewall's Point at 1 o'clock to-day. She stopped off the Point, and up to this hour, 4 o'clock, has not changed her location. She is not attended by any other gunboats, as usual. It is supposed that it is not her intention to visit us to-day. The *Monitor*, and other vessels of the naval fleet, are all in readiness for action on short notice, and hoping she will come down. The supposed design of the enemy is to endeavor to preveni any expedition up James River to cut off the retreat from Yorktown.

Three deserters arrived here this morning in a rebel schooner. They report the evacuation of Mulberry Island and Jamestown early yesterday morning.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, May 4.

The news of the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels produced a prodigious sensation in Washington, and before the full facts were obtained, the same wild clamor against Gen. McClellan was raised tnat assailed him after the enemy's abandonment of Manassas. There were hundreds of heroes in political life who always knew the rebels never had thirty thousand men at Yorktown, and never intended to fight there.

But what had become of the army, large or small, that Gens. Jo. Johnston and Magruder commanded on the Peninsula? None felt able to answer. Some said they had fallen back to a new line of defence, immediately in rear of Yorktown; others said they are coming down on McDowell at Fredericksburgh, like a wolf on the fold; others still held that they would march instantly on Washington and capture it before defence could be got here.

A few hours of discussion and thought dispelled all these theories. By falling back from Yorktown the enemy lose the defence of Gloucester Point, which covered their left wing, and our gunboats are enabled to advance and capture all their transports on York River, amounting to over fifty bottoms, and land troops at the head of the Peninsula, in their rear. To leave Yorktown is to surrender the Peninsula. If the rebels think to advance on McDowell or on Washton, they will find the Rappahannock in their front, with no bridges and not a transport to cross on. At the same time they uncover Richmond, and leave it to certain capture by McClellan, which would lead to the isolation and loss of their whole army. This reasoning, and the later dispatches from Yorktown, satisfied the public that the rebel retreat was a rebel defeat of the most disastrous kind, brought about by the skillful and overwhelming siege approaches of Gen. McClellan, and that the retreat was followed by a pursuit that would end only in the overthrow of the false Government at Richmond.

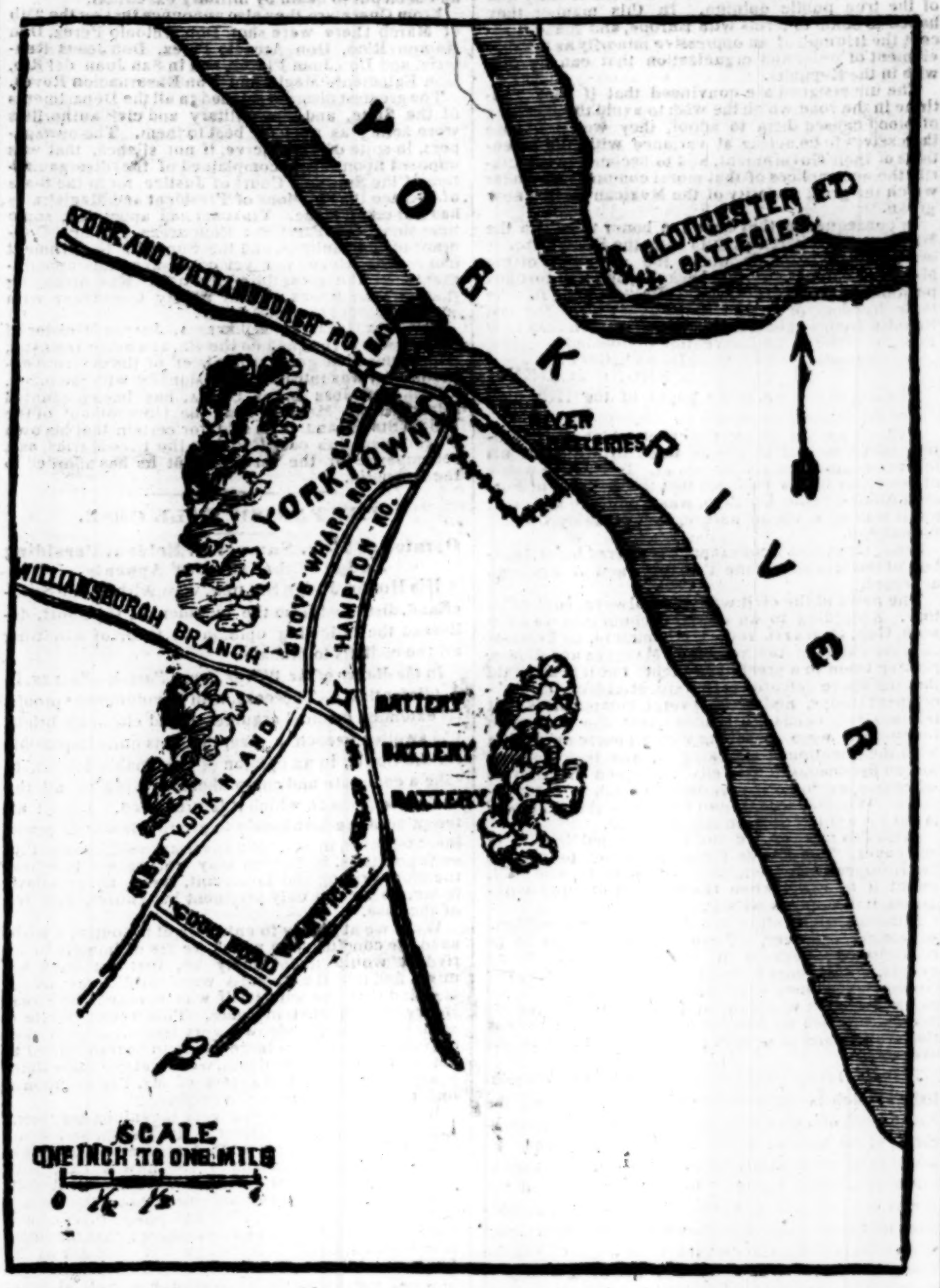
The friends of McClellan are fully satisfied with the bloodless victory over the strongest position of the rebels in the South, and expect to see him march his great army, by easy stages into Richmond, dispersing or capturing the Government of Jeff. Davis, and ending the rebellion before the month expires. These are the Washington impressions of an event that will astonish the nation to-morrow, and which is supposed to be better understood in Washington than elsewhere.

The Secessionists of Washington are delighted with the rebel retreat from Yorktown. They declare that the tide is turned in their favor; that Halleck's army will be destroyed in a week.

Jeff. Davis will liberate Maryland in thirty days, and Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will be united with the Southern Confederacy before midsummer. I find no one investing money on this programme.

THE CAPTURE OF YORKTOWN AND GLOUCESTER POINT.

Outline Sketch of Yorktown and Vicinity, Showing Some of the Immediate Defences of the City, the Batteries on Gloucester Point, etc.



One of the first results of the enemy's retreat toward Richmond will be the fall of Norfolk and the recovery of the Navy-yard. The *Merrimac* must now be considered a failure, as she cannot go to sea nor balk the advance of our army by water to Richmond. She will revert to the United States Government.

It is not improper now to say, that Gen. McClellan's plan of the campaign on the Peninsula was, when he had got into position before Yorktown, to have Gen. McDowell push across to the head of the Peninsula with 50,000 men, and cut off the rebel retreat that has now taken place. If this plan had been carried out, not a regiment of all the rebel army at Yorktown would have escaped; but the plan was changed at Washington, after Gen. McClellan got before Yorktown, and changed without his knowledge or consent. His enemies blame him now for letting the enemy get away, the very thing, above all others, that McClellan's plan, if followed, would have effectually prevented.

OUR LETTERS FROM YORKTOWN.

A False Alarm—A Reconnoissance in Force—Description of the Rebel Works—Our Advance Toward Them—The Rebel Pickets Driven in—Result of the Reconnoissance.

Near Warwick Court-house, Camp Winfield Scott, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

A portion of our troops were ordered under arms this morning before light, indications leading one of the Generals to suppose that the enemy were preparing for an attack at daybreak. It was a false report, however, the enemy making no demonstration; nor are they likely to do so, being abundantly satisfied if they can make good their position where they are, without desiring to assume the offensive.

Another report came this afternoon, from the same General, that the enemy were apparently evacuating the works in front of his lines, and a reconnoissance in force was ordered, the following regiments being detailed for the service: Eleventh Maine, Fifty-sixth New-York, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, One Hundredth New-York, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Ninety-eighth New-York, Eighty-first New-York, Eighty-fifth New-York, Ninety-second New-York, and Ninety-third New-York. In little more than an hour these troops were under arms, and, accompanied by the First New-York Artillery, advanced to the front, opposite the rebel works on Warwick Creek, above Warwick Court-house.

In order that the reconnoisance might be turned to good account, under any circumstances, instructions were given to those in command to examine carefully the nature of the ground, and to gather as full particulars as possible of the enemy's position and force. Just accross the Warwick Creek, opposite the point of our advance, is one of the strongest of the rebel defences; consisting of a large earthwork with two smaller ones on the right of it, and a battery of three guns about 300 yards further down the creek; the whole forming with the creek a very strong defensive position.

Between the three smaller works and the woods, along the edge of which our outer line of pickets are stationed, is an open space, some six or eight hundred yards in width. This is a sort of neutral ground between the two forts, being under fire from both sides; the earthworks of the rebels giving them the advantage, however, in commanding it. On both sides of this clearing the woods run down to the creek; those on the left being held by our troops, and those on the right, in front of the largest of the rebel forts, being heretofore in their possession. It was the main purpose of the reconnoissance to discover the character of these works, and how near they approached to the fort.

Throwing out a few companies as skirmishers, our troops advanced into these woods; the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania on the right of the brigade, or the left of the advance, the Eleventh Maine on the left, and the Fifty-sixth New-York in the centre; the One Hundredth New-York being held in reserve, with the battery concealed by the woods, ready to operate if necessary. The other brigade, on the right, has not yet been heard from, so that I cannot give the particulars of its action.

Our troops advanced steadily through the woods, driving the rebel pickets before them, and approaching to within two hundred yards of the principal fort from which several shells were thrown at them as they advancdd; the rebels at the same time firing upon them from their rifle-pits in front of the fort. Though our men had never before been under fire, they displayed the coolness of veterans, returning the enemy's fire with spirit and effect. Meanwhile, the rebel battery on the left opened fire on our reserves from a 20-pound rifled gun and a swivel gun, which constitutes its armament. The rebel shells were thrown with great accuracy, falling among our troops, and exploding with effect, though our loss was but small, the fragments in most cases flying over head, making great havoc among the limbs and branches of the trees.

Night coming on, our troops fell back, having accomplished one of the most successful reconnoissances yet undertaken here, with the loss of three killed and several wounded, so far as heard from. The rebel loss it is impossible to judge of. As the result of the reconnoissance, the report that the rebels were evacuating was set at rest; they being found, on the contrary, in considerable force, and occupying a very strong position. It was discovered that the woods ran close down to the large earthwork, on the side toward which they had been cut down for a considerable distance—the huge trunks being left crossing each other as they fell, forming a most formidable abattis in front of the fort.

The ground in these woods was found to be quite different from the swamp on this side of them, being rolling and firm, instead of low and swampy, as is most of the soil in this vicinity.

I had an opportunity of studying out the locality of this skirmish; visiting, in the afternoon, just previous to the advance of our troops, in company with Capt. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General. Advancing to the edge of the road, along which our outer pickets are stationed, the rebel works were plainly to be seen across the open space between them and us, not more than a third of a mile away. Behind their earthworks were barracks, sufficient to accommodate a force of many thousand; though it is probable that they are not all occupied at present. Within a hundred yards of us ran the wood, between Warwick Court-house and Lee's Mills. Just beyond this were to be seen five blackened chimneys of houses, destroyed by Magruder, in obedience to his threat to leave nothing behind him that might be of service to us. These chimneys and the fences serve us as a cover to the rebel pickets, who occasionally advance as far as that in the night. Our men also sometimes venture as far as these chimneys, Capt. Smith, on one occasion, mounting one with the assistance of a ladder, taking advantage of the height to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's works, in spite of the shower of bullets that flew about him.

The rebels opened on us to-day while we were viewing their works, throwing a couple of shot from their swivel gun, one of which fell within ten or a dozen feet of Capt. Smith, my escort, who fell on his face at sight of the flash, your correspondent, meanwhile, ensconcing himself in a dignified manner behind a sizeable tree, which nature had planted, doubtless for his protection.

The shot which fell near Capt. Smith was a very good line shot, but was fired two low, burying itself in the ground in front of him as he stood a little to my right. My civilian's dress probably prevented my being the direct recipient of the compliment. I have a large spirit of forgiveness for such slights, however, and will overlook them as long as the rebels may choose to reserve their shots for the gentlemen of the shoulder-straps and sword belts.

PIERREPONT.

Evening Writing—Arrival of the Count D'Orsay of Contrabands at Cheeseman's Landing—Grand Artillery Duel—The Second Vermont on a Reconnoissance—List of Killed.

Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, April 30, 1862.

With army correspondents, except on particular occasions, it is a habit to write up for the public in the evening the items industriously gathered during the day. When in camp, the order to blow out the lights at 9 o'clock brings them no relief, but as a general thing, they can write quietly and in peace Here, within a few hundred yards of the enemy, the excitement never ceases. You are constantly reminded of his presence, not alone by the swift occurring sharp reports of rifles which tell of a picket's danger, or a picket's death, but the never-ceasing thunder of artillery in the evening, in the dead watches of the night, and in the early morning, grant no time for composure, no time for collected thought, and no time for thinking we are at peace—to excitable news it is most damaging; to studp and reflection wholly fatal

The interesting incidents of each day must be given to the public the following morning, no matter what the deprivations of the correspondent mao be in way of rest, or writing facilities.

While thinking of these things at Cheeseman's Landing to-day, where many of these floating hospitals are to be seen, my attention was arrested by a curious crowd about the tent used as a guard-house. The *Secor*, with the mall, had just arrived. Among her passengers she brought with her the greatest specimen of a contraband dandy it was ever my fortune to see. In contrast with the native Virginia contrabands, to the manor born, he looked like one of Africa's most illustrious princes. He was dressed in the finest and elegantly-fitting black. He wore patent-leather boots and lavender kids, spotless as the snow, and, amid a perfect blaze of large and costly diamonds, his massive gold chain and richly-chased gold watch were not a little conspicuous. Native darkies beheld him with reverence and wonder. Even white folks stood at a respectful distance. He seemed quite alone in the world, and even of himself to constitute a realm, a throne and a prince. Why such a being should at once have a tent assigned to himself alone, and the honor of a military guard, is more than I can tell. Will the "Committee on the Conduct of the War" have a session here, and look into the matter? Dat nigger ought to be seen to,

This afternoon the rebels gave us a specimen of their artillery practicle which was excellent in the way of exposing the position and power of their batteries. After they had saluted Major Kellogg, of the First Connecticut Artillery, at battery B, No. (—) with their 100-pounder percussion shells, we replied with guns *of at least the same calibre*. This battery is at Farrenhot's house, which newspaper men for some some reason, have sought to render famous. Our first shot struck a small vessel, doing much damage in her rigging. The vessel lay at the first wharf as you approach Yorktown, and on the high land above this wharf the rebel battery was stationed. The firing was kept up till night, many of our shells bursting over and within the enemy's works. No loss of life on our side.

The Second Vermont Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Stannard (Col. Whiting being engaged in a court-martial) made a reconnoisance, this forenoon in which three men were killed. Before reaching the point of observation, Col. Stannard's skirmishers met the enemy's pickets some three-fourths of a mile this side. Rapid firing immediately commenced, but the Vermont boys again exhibited their courage and discipline by driving the enemy like sheep before them, till they reached a slight elevation some one hundred and fifty yards from this side of the river and the enemy's breastworks. The skirmishing had been carried on in the woods, and thick words intervened between them and the enemy from the hill down to the river. At this time the rebel camp was alarmed; and beating the long roll two (or three regiments formed in the line of battle. For two hours our men in the face of a galling fire held their position, nor did they retreat until Lieut.-Col. Stannard had completed his reconnoissance, and which like all the military work of this able and judicious officer was thoroughly done. The names of the killed are Louis Wood, Tousely and Lucius Carpenter—all of Company A Capt. Walbridge.

The death of Lieut. Wagner, of the Engineers, has made a deep impression upon all who enjoyed the advantage of his acquaintance. He was an officer of rare ability, and in his death the country has sustained a loss. His name is often substituted in camp songs for the original.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The River Bridged at Fredericksburgh—Visit of Cabinet Officers—Our Troops Occupying the City—Whereabouts of the Rebels, &c.

Fredericksburgh, Sunday, May 4.

The Rappahannock is now bridged. Under the svpervision of Capt. Robinson, a bridge has been thrown across by means of canalboats, on which troops can cross at pleasure. We now occupy Fredericksburgh, aed the rebel pickets have fallen back. Yesterday we were visited by Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton and Secretary Chase. These gentlemen, with Gen. McDowell and staff, Gen. King and staff, and Capts. Chandler, Robinson, Halloway, and Lieuts. Benkard, Wood and Pitcher, Gen. Patrick and Gen. Augur, yesterday visited Fredericksburgh, add excited the unmitigated curiosity and surprise of the natives.

From all I can learn the rebels are encamped in three divisions, distant from us in different directions about fourteen miles, and in considerable force. It was undoubtedly their intention to tempt us to an immediate advance, and then sweep down on our rear, cutting off this division of the army from the main column.

The weather has cleared up, and under its influence the roads, formerly well-nigh impassable, are rapidly improving.

C. H. W.

GEN. MITCHEL'S MOVEMENTS.

Successful Expedition toward Chattanooga—The Enemy Removing their Property to Athens.

Huntsville, Ala., Sunday, May 4.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received. A soldier's highest reward for service is to merit and receive the approbation of his superior officers.

An expedition from Bridgeport crossed the river on May 1, advanced toward Chattanooga, twelve miles, and captured stores and a Southern mail from some railroad hands. A panic prevailed at Chattanooga. The enemy is moving all his property in the direction of Atlanta.

Gen. Leadbetter had been cashiered for cowardice at Bridgeport.

There were not more than 2,000 troops at Chattanooga.

They destroyed a saltpetre manufactory, in a cave, and returned safely with the captured property.

Another expedition penetrated to Jasper, and found a strong Union feeling. On the same day, they had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Athens. Our outposts were driven back, but on being reinforced, the enemy retreated in the direction of Florence. There are straggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered along my entire line, threatening the bridges, one of which they succeeded in destroying.

O. M. MITCHEL, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Defeat of the Texans on the Rio Grande.

Kansas City, Saturday, May 3.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived.

Another battle has taken place between Gen. Canby and the Texans, at Povolio, on the Rio Grande, where the Texans had fortified themselves. The enemy were defeated.

Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained. Gen. Canby, with a portion of his command, had made a detour and got below the enemy, while Major Paul was in their rear. The whole of the enemy's command will probably be taken, as their only alternative is to surrender or flee to the mountains, where the Indians await them.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important Events Expected at Corinth.

A Reconnoissance Pushed by Gen. Pope as far as Farmington.

A Large Body of Rebels Encountered There.

Gallant Charge of Our Forces upon Their Position.

Rout of the Rebels with a Loss of Thirty Killed and a Number of Prisoners.

Washington, Sunday, May 4.

The War Department at noon to-day received advices from Gen. Halleck, from which it is inferred that *important events will take place in the neighborhood of Corinth within the next two or three days.*

Pittsburgh Landing, Saturday, May 3—9 P. M.

Six deserters arrived yesterday and ten to-day. They all confirm the capture of New-Orleans.

A few days ago one Tennessee and one Mississippi regiment of twelve months' men, stacked their arms, their time having expired, and refused to serve longer, though required to do so by the Conscript law. Beauregard put two regiments to guard them.

There were twenty deserters yesterday, and numbers are leaving their ranks daily.

All rumors of a battle here or in this vicinity are unfounded in fact.

The weather is clear and the roads will be passable in a day or two, so the army can advance.

Hospital stores and boats are arriving daily. Gen. Finnell, of Kentucky, with surgeons and nurses, arrived to-day.

Cairo, Sunday, May 4.

Intelligence from the army before Corinth has been received up to 6 o'clock last night. *Gen. Halleck has moved his headquarters twelve miles toward the front. Our advance was within two miles of the enemy's outer works. The entire column is still pressing forward.* Skirmishes between the advance and the rebels are of daily occurrence, the latter making but a slight show of resistance, and then falling back.

On Thursday, 400 Germans from a Louisiana regiment, who had been sent out from the rebel camp on outpost duty, came into our lines in a body, with white flags on their guns, and gave themselves up as deserters.

Deserters say that Gen. Lovell's advance was at Grenada, Mississippi, fortifying the place, which is naturally a strong position. They also confirm the report that *Beauregard is being reinforced from all parts of the Gulf States*, by merchants and business men, who, having closed their stores, have flocked to his standard. No news has been received from the flotilla.

A refugee from Vicksburgh, who left Memphis on Tuesday, says that the full particulars of the fall of New-Orleans have been published, and created great consternation. All the river towns below Vicksburgh and Natchez are almost entirely deserted, most of the people having fled to the interior. A large number of rebel steamboats have gone up White River, for what purpose is not known. It was believed at Memphis that Commodore Farragut's fleet would not come as far up the river as that city.

The steamer *Edward Wilson* was fired into on Friday night by rebel cavalry, six miles below Savanna, wounding five soldiers. The gunboat *Tyler* immediately went down and shelled the woods, and notified the people of the vicinity that their property would be burned on the repetition of the recurrence.

The river is still falling.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO FARMINGTON.

Pittsburgh Landing, Saturday, May 3.

The following dispatch, dated near Farmington, (near Corinth,) has been received at headquarters:

A reconnoissance sent towards Farmington found the enemy 4,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry, occupying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in fine style. The enemy left thirty dead on the field, with their tents and baggage, our cavalry pursuing them. The whole affair was very handsome, our regiments charging the battery and their line of infantry at the double-quick. The enemy fled in wild confusion. Some regiments of cavalry sent through to Booneville took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track and destroyed two bridges. We have a good many prisoners, but can't tell how many yet. Our loss is two killed and twelve wounded.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM ASSISTANT-SECRETARY SCOTT.

Pittsburgh Landing, Saturday, May 3—9 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Paine's Division made a reconnoissance to Farmington to-day, found about 4,500 of the enemy drove them in handsome style, killing thirty, wounding many and capturing some prisoners, their tents, camp equipage, &c. At dark our cavalry was in pursuit of their artillery and baggage train beyond Farmington, in the direction of Corinth. I witnessed the fight; our men behaved splendidly

An artillery reconnoissance went to Glendale this morning, and destroyed two trestle bridges and some of the track of the Memphis and Charleston road.

It was a splendid day's work for the left wing.

The weather is clear and the roads are becoming good. Signed THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant-Secretary of War.

OUR GUNBOATS ON THE TENNESSEE.

Washington, Sunday, May 4.

The following, from the report of Lieut. Commanding Gwin, of the United States gunboat *Tyler*, addressed to Commander Foote, has been received at the Navy Department. The report is dated Hamburgh, Tenn., April 23:

Sir: I have to inform you that on the 21st ult., I proceeded as high up on the Tennessee River as Florence, Ala., capturing the steamer *Alfred Robb*, which has been used as a rebel transport on the upper part of this river, not having been sunk, as we supposed. I found the rebel boat *Dunbar*, which had been used previous to the fall of Fort Henry as a gunboat, some distance up Cypress Creek, which is two miles below Florence, Ala., sunk, the water being above her guards. As it was impossible for me to raise her, I burned her to the water's edge.

I am happy to inform you that the rebels have neither a boat nor a gun on this river. I captured their best gun at Florence. It is now on board the *Lady Foote* late *Robb*. I learned at Florence that their bridge was destroyed by order of Gen. Beauregard. The inhabitants were very indignant at such a wanton destruction.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Interruption of the Entente Cordiale Between the Allies.

Conference of the Representatives of the Three Powers.

Determination of the French Commander to March on the Capital.

Withdrawal of the English and Spanish.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The *imbroglio* in Mexican affairs appears to be coming more and more complicated. No sooner was the convention at Soledad confirmed than the English withdrew their forces, and now the Spanish Commander-in-chief, Gen. Prim, has followed their example. The question naturally arises, what has occurred in Mexico to cause this sudden change of purpose in the Commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces? For an answer we must turn to the line of policy adopted by the French Commander-in-chief, the Count De Lorencez. The hostile attitude presented by the latter, so little in accordance with the late Convention, and nearly on the eve when the conference between the Allied plenipotentiaries and the Mexican Ministry was to be held, led to an inquiry on the part of Prim with the French Admiral Jurien de la Gravière as to his intentions, when the latter referred him to the Count De Lorencez. The French General, in a blunt, soldier-like manner, replied that he intended to march on Mexico City. In consequence Prim determined to withdraw entirely from the country, and return with his troops to Havana. Intelligence to that effect was brought over from Vera Cruz to the Captain-General of Cuba, Gen. Prim asking transports to be sent to bring back his troops. The news came here like a thunderbolt, and if, as is said, the determination of Prim, or the conduct he intended to pursue, was known at Madrid, or that he carried with him secret orders to that effect in case of an emergency, it is very certain our governing authorities here were not aware of anything of the kind. On the receipt of the news, all was in commotion; instead of acquiescing with Gen. Prim's request, the war steamer *San Quintin* was dispatched on the 18th to Vera Cruz, immediately on receipt of the news, with effects for the army, and carrying back some soldiers convalescent to rejoin their regiments. The newspapers here said at the time that the steamer took papers of importance from the Government at Madrid, and official correspondence from the Island to Gen. Prim. This latter official correspondence, I have been informed, was a letter from the Captain-General to Prim, directing him to continue where he was until word had been sent to Spain of the new aspect of affairs in Mexico. It would seem from this that the new policy adopted by the French was unknown to the Spanish Government, for the Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica* was ordered to leave immediately for New-York, to take out Don Cipriano del Mazo, the Inspector of Companies established in the Island, a new office lately made by the Government as a check upon Companies consisting of shareholders, and of which he is the first appointee, having lately came from Spain for that purpose. The intention in sending out the steamer immediately was that Señor Mazo might arrive in time in New-York to take a passage for Europe in the English mail steamer, which would leave about the 25th. The *Isabel* was to have left on the same day as the *San Quintin* left for Vera Cruz; at least the order was given to that effect, but she did not sail until the following day. So opposed was Gen. Serrano, the Captain-General of Cuba, to the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the Mexican soil, that Gen. Gasset was about to depart to take command of the troops, and a suggestion directed to Prim, that in the state of affairs he had better resign the command to the above; and although he left Mexico himself, to let the troops remain until orders had been received from the Government in Spain. Such a step was, however, rendered nugatory by the unexpected arrival of the English war-steamer *Challenger*, with the news that a portion of the Spanish forces had already left Vera Cruz for Havana, and that Prim was about to set sail, with the whole of the forces, shortly after. So eager was the English commander to make public this news, that, depart from the ordinary aristocratic *hauteur* of his class, and contrary to the rules of etiquette among Governments, he halloed out the intelligence, as he entered the harbor, to those who were on the wharves, in Spanish, in some such words —"Gen. Prim has embarked his forces, and will be here shortly."

This intelligence was confirmed a few days after by the arrival of a Spanish vessel from Vera Cruz with a battalion of the regiment of Cuba on board, and three hundred sick. The vessel arrived at a very early hour, and the troops having been landed, they were immediately marched to the barracks at Castillo del Principe; the sick, as a matter of course, were sent to the military hospital. Many of them, I am informed by parties who saw them landed in a most pitiable condition, being so weak that they were obliged to be conveyed on litters. The early hour at which the landing took place prevented any assemblage of people; but the Spaniards here are foaming with rage at the course pursued by Prim. They have nothing too bad to say of him, who, a few months ago, was received with a public ovation; and if they were indignant with the English for leaving them so abruptly, it is impossible to paint in true colors their rage with the French. The latter are half-afraid that a Madrid second of May may be repeated in Havana.

The *Prensa* gives the following explanation of the manner in which the Captain-General acted on receiving the letter from Gen. Prim, requiring transports to bring back his forces:

"Before answering the communication of the Marquis de los Castillejos, respecting the return of the troops, his Excellency, the Captain-General, as it was a serious matter, thought it proper to hear the opinion of persons of importance, for which purpose personages in office, Senators and Deputies to the Cortes, who happened to be in Havana, and some other parties of high standing, were summoned to a meeting. They all were of opinion that it appeared right to point out to Gen. Prim that the troops ought to continue in their quarters until the resolution of her Majesty's Government was received, even if his Excellency, in his capacity of Plenipotentiary, should immediately withdraw. And to this effect was the reply dictated which was sent by the steamer *San Quintin*. But from the news brought by H. B. M.'s screw steamer, the *Challenger*, it is concluded that the *San Quintin* will not have arrived at her destination before the embarkation of the troops takes place, for which reason it has appeared prudent that Gen. Don Manuel Gasset, who was to leave for Vera Cruz in the steamer *Ulloa*, as second commander of the expedition, appointed by royal order, should delay his departure until it is seen what new turn events may take.

"This is in brief the history of what has occurred. It may be seen, therefore, if there are reasons for so much clamor, and if it has any relation with many of the incidents which have been invented within these few days, giving to facts a coloring which they neither have nor can have."

The *Epoca*, a newspaper published in Madrid, with respect to Mexico, gives the following paragraph, but whether it speaks the real sentiments of the Government on affairs in that country, it would be impossible to say; one would almost suppose, however, from the language used and the manner in which the paragraph is put, that the editor was authorized to speak from official sources:

"We consider it our duty to deny most positively the supposition that the Spanish Government, or its representatives in Mexico, pretend at present, at any cost, to maintain in it the republic. This is as much unfounded as were the accusations a short time ago unjust, that Spain pretended to impose a monarchy, already agreed upon, in Mexico. The Spanish policy, in perfect conformity with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of London, desires a stable Government for Mexico, but that this Government should derive its existence from the will of the people."

We translate the following, giving an account of the rupture between the Conde de Reus (Gen. Prim) and the French authorities, from the *Eco de Europa*:

"Yesterday, the 10th of April, took place the announced conference between the representatives of the Allied Powers, to see if it was possible to come to an agreement upon the manner of carrying out the objects of the expedition.

The Plenipotemiary Ministnrs of Spain and England used great efforts to induce the French not to change their policy, to keep firm to what was at first adopted, and to act in accordance with it.

The Conde de Reus (Gen. Prim) distinguished himself particularly in this, who, from having been the principal adviser and carryer-out of that policy, has taken a very lively interest that the Allies should not abandon it, as being the only one that could save Mexico without the effusion of blood.

The Spanish General showed by clear and eviden reasons that the Treaty of London does not authorize the attitude that the French have taken; that the Allies have no right to impose upon the Mexicans a form of government that is not to their taste; that to pretend to do it in the manner that the French now attempt, is not only to abandon the original idea of the coalition, but to break the agreement with the Government of the republic, and that in order to fulfill religiously what was stipulated between the three Powers, and agreed to here between its representatives and the Mexican Government; it is not only necessary to keep to the noble intentions with which the coalition was formed, but to abstain from sheltering the natives of the country that come under its protection to plot against the existing Government.

All was in vain. The representatives of France declared in clear and explicit terms that they were resolved not to continue negotiating with the present Government of the Republic, and that far from withdrawing their protection from the Mexican *emigrés* who were under its shelter, they will continue granting it, from being persons that merit the confidenc of the Emperor.

Then the Conde de Reus, (Gen. Prim,) declared that this being a solemn infaction of the treaty and equivalent to a declaration of war against Mexico by the French, he was resolved to withdraw from the country with the forces that he has under his orders, because he neither wished to oppose with arms the determination of the French, nor be a passive spectator of a causeless struggle between them and the Mexicans.

The conference having terminated with this sad result, the Conde De Reus, who for a long time before had made up his mind to this, in case that the French representatives would not change from their purpose did not hesitate a moment, and convoked the Commanders of his Division to a meeting for the purpose of communicating to them what he had determined upon.

Accordingly, yesterday evening, all the Commanders of the Spanish Expeditionary Division assembled at the General's house, many of whom, or almost all, were ignorant of the reason and object of that calling together, although they rightly presumed, as did also the public, that it was to treat upon some resolution extremely serious and important.

Nothing was observable in the outward appearance of the Conde de Reus that could reveal the disagreeable impressions which he must have felt at seeing destroyed, at least for the present, the great and magnificent work to which he has dedicated so much study and self-sacrifice. He was, as always, affable to everybody, and showed at table the same tranquillity and calm that he has exhibited on the most serious occasions on the eve of his battles, or after his victories.

The dinner concluded, he passed to the drawing-room, where all the commanders being assembled and standing, he addressed to them, in a grave and subdued tone, but with energy and feeling, a harangue, which was listened to with respectful silence.

His Excellency mentioned in it the stipulation in the Treaty of London, and the noble intentions of the coalition; he related the steps that had been taken to put them in practice since the arrival of the European forces to the shores of Vera Cruz; he mentioned the fears of the country, and the jealousy with which at first it received the Allies, and drew attention to the change produced in it by the mild and conciliatory policy which they adopted; he related the efforts that were made with this view until the celebration of the agreement at Soledad, and spoke of its consequences, of its fulfillment up to the present time, and of the hopes which all entertained that, the greatest difficulties being already overcome, the Mexican questions would at last have a peaceable and happy settlement. "But God has not willed it so," said the General, with deep emotion; "because, perhaps, the hour of salvation for this unfortunate country has not yet arrived."

The General then spoke of the arrival of some Mexican *emigrés* for the purpose of overturning the present Government, of changing the political form of the country, and creating in it a monyrchy under the Archduke Maximilian of Austria—a project which, although contrary to the objects of the coalition, because it is against the wish of the Mexicans, finds protection among the French, since they shelter those who come to put it in execution in spite of the Government, with which the Allies have negotiated as friends, and of which they are the guests.

The General afterward spoke of the conference of yesterday and of its result. "We," said he, after mentioning what took place at it, "cannot adhere to that policy, nor must we oppose force to those projects. We ought not to authorize with our presence the breaking of all that has been agreed to; nor can we either remain passive spectators of a struggle between the French and the Mexicans. We ought, therefore, to withdraw from this country, leaving the world to judge of our conduct and of what obliges us to take this step.

Notwithstanding the deli cate nature of his address the Conde de Reus did not utter a word of which either the party to which the Mexican *emigrés* belong, or the French who shelter them can complain. In speaking of the former, he not only manifested respect for their opinions, but lamented the misfortunes of the Republic that condemn them to exile; "but whether rightly or badly condemned," said he, "to suffer this very hard punishment, they ought not to return to their country by the protection of the allied arms, when these are in peaceable and friendly relation with the Government that condemned them; because this is interfering in the domestic affairs of Mexico, and such interference is not proper in the allied forces, who are kindly received in the country as guests."

No less was the tact of the General, in speaking of the French. "I leave with them," said he, "the responsibility of this act, upon which there will very shortly fall the sentence of public opinion, both in America and Europe; but for all that, I do not wish them any harm; no, they are brave and perfect soldiers; they deserve that victory should always follow their arms; I wish them no harm; but on this occasion they are wandering from the path by which we are going, and which we cannot leave without failing in our honor. History will judge between them and us."

The General was very eloquent when speaking of what the Allies could have done in Mexico, if they would have remained united in the purpose of reestablishing peace and order in the republic, without interfering with the sovereign rights. They would have made of it the most happy nation on the globe, whilst now, with this fatal change and rupture, it is, perhaps, destined to be the theatre of sanguinary horrors in an interminable war.

The Conde De Reus, after dwelling upon these ideas, and making other opportune reflections, recommended to the commanders of his division the utmost circumspection and prudence to avoid discussions upon this step, from which might arise unpleasant consequences, and concluded by saying that on that same day he would give the necessary orders for the march.

Such was in substance the harangue of the illustrious General, in which there shone the most noble and generous ideas, expressed with bursts of true eloquence proceeding from the heart.

We refrain at present from making any comments upon this very serious resolution.

As soon as the result of the conference between the representatives of the Allied Powers was known yesterday, the latter dispatched a courier to Mexico City to communicate it to the Government.

The Conde de Reus (Gen. Prim.) also on his part addressed communications to the same Government, informing them of his determination to retire from the Republic with his troops, and sent by courier the same information to Gen. Zaragoza, that he might make his arrangements in view of this circumstance.

Finally, a courier was sent to Vera Cruz with dispatches to the Captain-General of Cuba, that he might prepare all that was required for the return of the Division to Havana.

It appears that the troops will set out very soon, and it is probable that within a week they will all have left this city.

The following is the manifesto made by the Plenipotentiaries of France, M. de Saligny and M. Jurien de la Gravière, to reassume their liberty of action after the withdrawal of the last Spanish troops. The following is the document alluded to, published on April 16, in Vera Cruz.

Expeditionary Corps,
Office of the Commander-in-Chief,
Orizaba, April 9, 1862.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, have the honor of informing the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, in reply to his note of the 3d inst., in which he asks for the dismissal of Señor Almonte, that it is impossible for them to comply with that request.

When Gen. Almonte left France, the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, did not doubt that hostilities would take place between our troops and the Mexicans, and then Gen. Almonte offered to come and employ words of conciliation with his fellow-countrymen, as well as make them understand the altogether beneficent object that the European intervention had proposed. Those offers were accepted by his Majesty's Government, and the General was not only authorized, but invited to come to Mexico to fulfill that mission of peace, for which his honorable antecedents made him proper, as well as his extreme moderation and the esteem that he has not failed to enjoy, as well in Mexico as in the different foreign Courts where he has represented his country.

On his arrival at Vera Cruz, the General found himself in a situation that nobody in Europe could have foreseen, since an armistice had been made, as well as an engagement to make negotiations. The part that the General had to perform was not on this account less important nor less easy to define. It is evident that after the long civil wars that have desolated this country, and when in many parts of its territory the armed resistance threatened or kept in check the forces of the Government, the word of a man, a stranger to the passions of the belligerent parties, and invested with the confidence of one of the Allied Powers, had the right to demand to be heard.

The supreme Government of the Republic, without wishing to understand all the advantages that it might have derived on this occasion from a more prudent and moderate conduct, believed that it ought to do nothing else, in order to consolidate its situation, than put again in force the decrees of proscription which so sorrowfully recall to remembrance the bad times of the European revolutions. The plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, refrained from giving any answer, and Gen. Almonte, whose life was threatened even in Vera Cruz, followed to Cordova one of the French battalions that was proceeding to the quarters at Tehuacan. The Government of the Republic now protests against this act, although it ought to have foreseen the reply of the plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor. The French flag has protected plenty of exiles, and there is no example when it has one granted its protection of its having withdrawn it from those who obtained it.

The undersigned have had the sorrow to understand that, after the day on which was terminated the treaty at Soledad, new vexations have been practiced against their countrymen. In the opinion of the undersigned, violent measures have been adopted to stifle the expression of the wishes of the country and of the true public opinion. In this manner they hoped to come to terms with Europe, and make it accept the triumph of an oppressive minority as the sole element of order and organization that can be met with in the Republic.

The undersigned are convinced that if they continue in the road which the wish to avoid the shedding of blood caused them to adopt, they would expose themselves to be acting at variance with the intentions of their Government, and to become involuntarily the accomplices of that moral compressure under which the great majority of the Mexican people now groan.

In consequence, they have the honor to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the French troops leaving their hospitals under the safeguard of the Mexican nation, will fall back beyond the fortified positions of Chiquihuite, and will return then to take their freedom of action, immediately that the last Spanish troops have left the quarters which they now hold, in virtue of the Convention of Soledad.

(Signed) D. SALIGNY,
EDMOND JURIEN.

The *Eco de Europa*, in its paper of the 13th, publishes the following news:

"We do not yet know the effect which the resolution taken by the Conde de Reus to withdraw his forces has produced in the capital. During the whole of yesterday it was reported that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Doblado, was coming to this city; but it was of a vague nature, and probably without foundation.

Señor Gonzalez Echevarria has offered his resignation of the Ministry of the Treasury, and it has been accepted.

The news of the civil war is, as always, contradictory. According to an official account that we have seen, Gen. Carbajal routed completely, in Teloloapan, the chiefs of the reaction, Marquez and Cobos, putting them to a precipitate flight: but it is also said that the above defeated afterward, at Atlixco, the Government troops, and shot several commanders that fell into their hands. It is added that the victorious reactionists were marching with all haste on Puebla with the intention of attacking it, and that they had put up barricades in that city to defend themselves. Of course we do not answer for the truth of these reports. Whether true or not, they show that civil war is not yet extinguished in this Republic.

With this number we suspend the publication of our paper. The *Eco de Europe* ought not to survive the European coalition, and dies with it; and still, ought it to exist, when the Spanish division withdraws, it disappears with it.

Although we mention the death of the coalition, we cannot, however, believe that it is never to be resuscitated; perhaps it is only broken. At all events, things cannot remain as they now are, and circumstances may even take place when it will not be useless, as it would be at present, to discuss the questions which we now abandon. We therefore say that we suspend this paper; time will tell if it be for ever or not.

Juarez' Government has ordered a letter to be published which is attributed to Gen. Almonte, and the rough draft of a plan of *pronunciamento* and of government, at the head of which he would be placed. In addition to these, there has been also published a circular from Señor Doblado to the Governors of the States, declaring Gen. Almonte and the other personages that accompany him, traitors to the country, and urging them to try and capture them according to the law that was recently ordered to be put into execution.

The letter together with the plan of a *pronunciamento* and government were given up to his immediate superior by Col. Garcia, to whom Gen. Almonte had sent them by a messenger, trusting to his honor of a gentleman. The messenger was apprehended with other letters, and was in the hands of justice. The following are the papers alluded to:

Ministry of War and Marine, Section 1,
Army of the East, First Division,
Com.-in-Chief, Señor Don Alejandro Garcia.
Vera Cruz, March 16, 1862.

My Dearest and Never-Forgotten Friend: Persuaded, as I am, of the honorable sentiments which, as a soldier and good patriot, you cherish in your heart, I have determined to take up my pen to tell you that soon, very soon, the misfortunes of our unfortunate country are about to conclude, the fatal events of forty years being changed into an era of happiness. For the purpose of obtaining peace and the complete tranquillity of the Republic every good Mexican must assist.

With this object I herewith send you the proclamation, so that, in case you should decide to put it in execution, let it be understood that you will be supported, and in case of its not arriving in time, you can retreat.

If it should not be possible to put it in execution at least from the opinion, for it will be always of use.

If by any chance you should not be of this opinion, then tear this up, taking care that nothing is said about it, which, I believe, you will do as a gentleman.

I tell you again, that in no case can you have ill-luck, for you will be supported by a very respectable force.

In case of agreeing to it, you will receive more extensive and minute information which will convince you, as a good Mexican, laboring for the national felicity and honor.

In addressing you, I do it as much for the general good of the country as for the esteem and consideration which I profess towards you, assuring you of the love with which your true friend distinguishes you.

The following is the draft alluded to:

In the City of Mexico, on the day of such a month, in such a year, &c., &c., the Generals, Commanders, officers and citizens that sign this paper, being met together, General or citizen N. declared: That the present form of Government being no longer endurable, nor the authorities that emanate from it, because by their rash conduct they have compromised the nation in an unequal and senseless struggle with the great Powers of Europe, for which reason the disavowal of the present order of things is made a matter of urgent necessity, as well as the appointing of a Supreme Chief of the nation and of the Mexican forces that are present found with arms in their hands, so that the above Chief, being obeyed by them, may arrange in the name of the nation with the Commanders of the Allied troops, and likewise promote the establishment of a Government that may give sufficient guarantees for the lives and interests of the Mexicans, no less than for those of the foreigners of all nations who happen to be in the Territory of the Republic; he therefore proposes for the approbation of the meeting the following articles:

1. The authority of the present President of the Republic is disavowed.

2. His Excellency Gen. Don Juan N. Almonte is recognized as its supreme chief, and of the troops that adhere to this plan.

3. The said General is fully empowered to enter into an arrangement with the commanders of the Allied forces that are at present in the territory of the Republic, and to convoke a National Assembly, which, taking into consideration the deplorable state in which the country finds itself, declares the form of government which it is most convenient to establish in it in order to root out anarchy, and afford to the Mexicans the peace and order which for a long time they wish for, so as to repair the enormous losses which they have suffered during the civil war that for so many years has worsted the entire Republic.

4. His Excellency, Don Juan N. Almonte, shall be informed of this resolution, and at the same time there is to be manifested to him the firm belief cherished by this garrison, that His Excellency will not refuse on so solemn an occasion his services to his country, which now, more than ever, urgently needs them.

The preceding articles having been accepted by all present, after being duly considered upon, they signed the present resolution on the above day and in the order shown below. Here follow the signatures:

A correspondent of the *Diario* writes from Ouzaba as follows:

It is reported here, but I would not undertake to answer for its truth, although it comes from the creditable sources, that the Minister of Grace and Justice of Juarez' Government, Señor Teran, and the Minister of the Treasury, Don Jose Gonzales Echevania, have resigned, on account of the execution of Gen. Robles Pezuela, and from not agreeing with the President on various questions of importance to the country.

It is also said, but I do not respond for the truth of the report that the messenger who brought the order from Messrs. Teran and Echevania for Gen. Zaragoza to suspend the execution of Robles Pezuela, arrived in time to obtain the object desired by those who signed it, and by the Allies who obtained it, but that it was not attended to.

There is one thing, however, which appears certain, namely, that Gen. Almonte has in the whole Republic many more partisans than what his opponents confess to. In spite of the extraordinary vigilance that the Federals display, that General receives many messengers, with letters from the principal personages of conservative opinions, inviting him to assume the supreme power. The Reactionists reckon in Cuemaraca and other places more than 12,000 men, who do great mischief to the Government forces, and seriously threaten this place. Perhaps not many days will elapse before you hear of some important event.

The French are now assembled in Cordova, and there are here also Gen. Almonte, Father Miranda, Haro and Tamarez, but to say the truth, they are so quiet and retired that their presence is scarcely observable.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 27th gives the following account of affairs in Mexico, with the views upon the condition of things in that republic:

"In our last paper we made a brief summary of the news of Mexico contained in the papers of the capital of the Mexican republic, which we now intend to amplify.

Since our last summary up to March 28, there have occurred new facts that show a deteriorating of that state of things, for the part that the Government of Don Benito Juarez represents, was becoming every day more tragic. The shooting of conservativas, who were entitled "thieves and plagiarists," were occurrences, if not daily, at least very frequent, as we are going to prove by facts.

In Puebla there have been put to death Don Comello Roldan, Don Pedro Pablo Felochot, and Don Miguel Flagoro. In Tepeaca, Don Tomas Baez experienced the same fate.

In Linares, Don Fernando Canagnai and Don Jacobo Martinez had been apprehended, as agents of the reactionaries of Cindad Victoria, and were going to be shot. In Guadalajara, Don Alejo Munos was put to death, and in Compostela, Don Agapito Janos.

A reactionary chief, taken prisoner by Cuellar, has been likewise shot. Some said that it was Gen. Lima, and others Gen. Tavera. There was also a report that Señor Galves, whose family lives in the capital, had been put to death by military execution.

From Queretaro, they also announce that on the 25th of March there were shot Don Antonio Perez, Don Ramon Rico, Don Arcadio Perez, Don Jesus Renteria, and Don Juan Flores, and in San Juan del Rio, Don Egipmenio Megia and Don Encarnacion Reyes.

The greatest disorder reigned in all the Departments of the State, and the military and civil authorities were acting as seemed best to them. The newspapers, in spite of the reserve, if not silence, that was imposed upon them, complained of the disorganization of the Supreme Court of Justice, for in the State of Mexico the elections of President and Magistrates had not taken place. Vidaurri had appointed, some time since, Ex-President Comonfort Military Governor of Tamaulipas, and the Supreme Government had not sanctioned nor yet condemned this appointment. In the meantime, Vidaurri was arranging that all the towns should supply Comonfort with what resources they had ready.

Don Jose Gonzalos Echevenia, Juarez Minister of the Treasury, resigned on the 4th, and Señor Doblado, who seems to be general minister of the different departments, was intrusted provisionally with the office.

Gen. Don Jose Lopez Uraga, has been appointed Minister from Mexico, near the Government of the United States, and it is said for certain that his own Government hss ceded to him the isles Marias, as a recompense for the services that he has afforded to the Republic.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

Opinion of Hon. Samuel L. Selden, Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals.

His Honor, Judge Selden, who, with Judge Sutherland, dissented from the judgment of the Court, delivered the following opinion in favor of admitting all the codicils to probate:

In the Matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—Selden, P. J. (dissenting.)—This case, with its voluminous proofs, its extended medical arguments, and elaborate briefs, has swollen to such a size, that it is quite impossible for the Court, in an opinion of reasonable length, to take a complete and comprehensive view of all the various aspects in which it is presented. I shall attempt no more than barely to group a few of its prominent features, in as brief a space as possible, selecting such points as, while they may not appear to others the most striking and important, seem, nevertheless, to me, to be not only pertinent but entirely decisive of the case.

Were we at liberty to entertain at the outset a wish, as to the conclusion to which we are ultimately to arrive, it would undoubtedly be, that although we might find that the codicils were invalid, we might also find that the will itself was revoked, and that Henry Parish died intestate. This result, while it would give to the widow a very bountiful provision during her life, and a large estate to be transmitted to her relatives upon her death, would, at the same time, place the brothers and sisters of Mr. Parish upon a footing of equality as to the residue.

But notwithstanding the very ingenious argument of the counsel for the sisters of Mr. Parish, and a natural inclination to give to that argument its fullest force, I have been unable to see how it can, with propriety, be held that the will was revoked. Admitting the soundness of the argument that testamentary capacity may be divided, into the power to conceive ideas, and the power to express them; that the latter is as essential to the competency of the testator as the former, and that a person may well be capable of expressing the simple desire to revoke a will, and yet quite incapable of adequately communicating his wishes in regard to the complex provisions of a new will, still it can hardly help the counsel's case.

The argument applies solely to express, and not at all to implied, revocations. The only express revocations here are those contained in the second and third codicils of the legacy to Daniel, and of the residuary clause in favor of Daniel and James Parish. Now, conceding that in a case where a testator, apparently intelligent, but whose powers of communicating his ideas were limited, had, in proper form, revoked a previous will, and then by a subsequent and distinct act, had made another will, it would be possible to hold the revocation valid, on the ground that the intention to revoke was clear, and the second will invalid on the ground that it did not sufficiently appear that its provisions were in accardance with the real wishes of the testator; still, the doctrine cannot, I apprehend, apply to a case where the revocation and the new provisions are contained in the same instrument, and are part and parcel of the same transaction; for the very plain reason that it would be impossible, in such a case, to say that the testator would have wished to revoke the former will, except in connection with the new disposition made of the estate. The codicils cannot therefore be held valid as to the revocations which they contain, and void for want of testamentary capacity as to the residue.

The revocations, whether total or partial, in this case, then, if any, must be *implied*. Without examining the question whether the circumstances relied upon by the counsel would amount to an implied revocation at the common law, it seems to me that our statute (2 R. S., p. 64, sec. 43, and seq.) presents an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of such a revocation here. The notes of the revisers upon those sections show conclusively that it was their intention to preclude all implied revocations, except such as were expressly recognized. They say, in terms, that the provisions contained in the sections referred to, "it is believed, dispose of the *whole doctrine* of implied revocations." The effect of these provisions was considered by this Court, in the case of Langdon *vs.* Astor's Executors, (16 N. Y. R., 9,) where a distinction was taken between the ademption and the revocation of a legacy; and where, although the Court held that there might still be an ademption or *ante-mortem* satisfaction of a legacy, it was nevertheless conceded, that, since the statute, there could be no implied revocation except such as the statute contemplated. Judge Denio, by whom the opinion of the Court was delivered, after stating the nature of the implied revocations enumerated in the statute, and the distinction between such revocations and ademptions, says: "The Courts cannot, consistently with the statute, hold that *any other* mere change of circumstances will amount to an implied revocation."

The counsel suggests a long list of cases in which he supposes there must, of necessity, be a revocation, notwithstanding the statute. But these are mostly cases where the devise or legacy has become inoperative by reason of the destruction or alienation of the subject matter of the devise, &c., prior to the testator's death. Circumstances of this sort do not necessarily work a revocation of the will, but merely operate to prevent the beneficiary from enjoying its fruits. The will may, nevertheless, be proved, leaving its effect to be determined when the devisee or legatee prefers his claim.

As to the testator's expressed intention, or wish, to revoke or change his will, upon which the counsel seems to rely, nothing can be clearer than that such an intention, to be of any avail, must be carried into effect in the manner prescribed by the statute. As a mere auxiliary to circumstances tending to effectuate an implied revocation, it is useless, as there can be no such revocation except in the cases for which the statute provides. It is impossible, therefore, to sustain the appeal of the two sisters of Mr. Parish.

The remaining questions relate to the validity of the second and third codicils to the original will. It is insisted that those two codicils are void, on the grounds: *First*, that the testator was mentally incompetent at the time they were executed, to make any alteration of his will; and, *secondly*, that they were obtained by the fraud and improper influence of Mrs. Parish.

It did not appear from the oral arguments of the counsel at the hearing, that they differed essentially as to the degree of intelligence required to enable one to make a will. But their printed briefs present very opposite theories on the subject, and I cannot consent to pass the question without remark, as I am unwilling to have it inferred that I assent to the rule, in respect to testamentary capacity, supposed to have been established by several cases in this State, especially the case of Stewart *vs.* Lispenard, (26 Wend., 255.) That rule is said to be, that while an idiot cannot make a valid will, yet one who has any mind at all, however low his grade of intellect, may do so: that the law on this subject does not distinguish between different degrees of intelligence, and that to deprive a man of testamentary capacity, he must be totally destitute of reason and understanding.

Considered philosophically, it is manifest that this rule cannot be sustained. It assumes that it is possible to draw a definite and precise line of distinction between idiocy and mental power. The fallacy of this assumption it requires no argument to prove. If, as I suppose, every perception is an act, and every idea a state of the mind, then to distinguish a man from a tree, or a house from a horse, is indicative of mind. But I desire to test this rule, not by any mere metaphysical reasoning, but by facts and principles familiar to all. Almost every one of ordinary experience has known various persons who were classed both in common parlance and in law as idiots, and must have observed, that while some of these persons have more, and some less, intelligence, few, if any, are entirely destitute: that most of them know their friends from strangers, manifesting affection for one and aversion for the other, and that many have the power of speech, not imitative merely, like that of the parrot, but expressive, to some extent, of thought, of feeling, and of will. All this requires intelligence, and intelligence proves mind. Idiots, therefore, have mind, and the difference between them and a Bacon or a Newton, is a difference in degree alone.

It is said, that this rule having been established in this State by repeated decisions, it is too late now to call it in question. But no amount of authority can establish a rule which is self-contradictory. If it be, as I deem it to be, undeniable, that idiots, or if not all, at least some persons belonging properly to that class, have more or less understanding, then the rule in question both affirms and denies, that such persons have capacity to make wills. There is, and can be no doubt that courts, in passing upon questions of testamentary capacity, will and must distinguish between different grades of intelligence, and that, in cases like the present, the inquiry is, not whether the testator possessed *some* intelligence, and *some* mind, but whether he possessed that *degree* of intelligence which would qualify him to dispose of his estate by will.

It by no means follows, however, that when the inquiry relates to idiocy or mental imbecility, and there is no allegation of insanity, that it is necessary to bring the capacity of the testator up to the standard of what may be called, in any just or even technical sense, "a sound mind." This phrase has two significations. In common parlance, it means a mind of more than ordinary strength, discreet and well balanced. In law, it means a mind not affected with *insanity* in any form. In neither of these senses can it by possibility be made a test of mere mental imbecility. It is said to have a third signification, and to be used as synonymous with *compos mentis*, and to express the idea of legal competency. It has no doubt been sometimes vaguely used in this sense; but such use is obviously inaccurate, and tends strongly to mislead. Take the case of one but just elevated above the grade of idiocy, who has barely sense enough to escape a commission, and is it not absurd to speak of him as a person of sound mind?

It is held in the case of Stewart *vs.* Lispenard,—and to that, under the authorities in this State, I feel bound to assent,—that a man may be capable of making a valid will, and yet incapable of executing a deed, or making a contract for the purchase or sale of property. Our statute, which allows wills to be executed at the age of sixteen by females and eighteen by males, tends to support the idea. A court of equity, therefore, may commit the estate of such person to the charge of a committee, and yet, after his death, give effect to his will. We may properly say of such a person that he is *compos mentis* in one respect, and *non compos mentis* in another; that is, that he has a mind competent to make a will, but incompetent to make a contract; but we cannot say that he has a mind *sound* for one purpose and *unsound* for another, without doing gross violence to language. It is obvious that "*non compos mentis*" and "of unsound mind" are not, as the counsel seems to suppose, convertible terms; and that the words "sound" and "unsound" have no appropriate relation to questions of idiocy or mental imbecility.

If we would have clear and definite ideas on this subject, we must not abandon all precision in the use of phraseology. *Non compos mentis* is a general term, embracing all who are deemed legally incompetent to transact business. It includes three separate classes, viz.: idiots, persons of unsound mind, and persons of unsound memory. Each of these classes is entirely distinct from both the others. The first embraces not only congenial idiots, or idiots from birth, but also such as have subsequently become mentally imbecile from sickness or other causes. The second class comprises all who suffer from aberration of mind, whether they are lunatics, monomaniacs, or generally deranged. The third is confined to a peculiar class, composed mostly of persons whose memories are impaired by age. To mingle these separate classes, each of which has its distinct features, as is frequently done, tends inevitably to confusion.

We have already seen that idiots cannot be classed with persons of unsound mind, in the technical sense of the latter phrase. It is equally clear that persons of unsound memory belong to a different class from either of the others. Although an unsound memory is proof of an unsound mind, yet the converse is not true. The mind may be unsound in other respects, while the memory remains perfect. Every one of experience in life knows that in advanced age the memory sometimes becomes impaired to such a degree that the individual forgets his friends and kindred, and is unable ordinarily to tell the names or number of his children, or whether they are alive or dead, and yet this same individual may, under some sudden stimulus or strong excitement, exhibit for a time his mental powers, momory included, in all, or nearly all, their former vigor. I have had occasion in one instance to pass judicially upon a will where the testator appeared to be substantially in this condition. It was sought in that case, which is not reported, to apply the rule laid down in Stewart *vs.* Lispenard; but nothing can be plainer than that this rule could have no application to such a case.

It may be objected to the classification here given, that it does not comport with the language of our statutes on the subject. It is true that the statute concerning wills of real estate, in its enumeration of persons incapable of making a valid devise, specifies only idiots and persons of unsound mind, and omits to name, specifically, persons of unsound *memory*; and that the statute concerning wills of personal property provides that every person of "sound mind and memory, and *no other*," may make a valid bequest. These statutes do, no doubt, imply that, in some enlarged and comprehensive sense, the term "unsound mind" may be held to embrace both idiots and persons of impaired memory; but when taken together they also recognize the very distinctions for which I contend. The first distinguishes between idiots and persons of unsound mind; and the second treats an unsound memory as something distinct from general mental unsoundness. That these distinctions are real, is too plain to be denied; and it proves nothing against their existence that legislators and judges have not always observed them. Baron Comyn has used the terms "idiots" and of "non-sane memory" as embracing every class of persons who are to be regarded as *non compos mentis*. See *Com. Digest, Title Idiot*. The Statute of Wills, 34 and 35, *Hen.*, 8, does the same, by providing that no will of lands shall be valid if made by any "idiot, or by any person of non-sane memory;" but this only shows a want of just discrimination in the use of terms. It is nevertheless clear, that a mere monomaniac, whose mind is perfectly sound aside from a single hallucinated idea, cannot *properly* be said to be of unsound *memory*.

It is plain, from what has been said, that persons deemed in law *non compos mentis* are properly divisible into classes, and that such a division is indispensable to a clear understanding of the subject. It is equally plain that the competency of persons belonging to one of these classes cannot be determined by rules specially applicable to another class. The question in this case relates to the idiocy or mental imbecility of the testator; and in determining this question, it is unnecessary to inquire whether he was possessed of a *sound* mind or a *sound* memory, but only whether he retained that moderate degree of reason and understanding which is required to enable one to dispose of his property by will. It is not enough that he should be found to have possessed *some* degree of intelligence and mind. He must have had sufficient mind to comprehend the nature and effect of the act he was performing, the relation he held to the various individuals who might naturally be expected to become the objects of his bounty, and to be capable of making a rational selection among them. If he had this amount of intelligence, then the codicils which were rejected by the Surrogate are valid, and should have been admittee to probate, unless it appears that they were obtained by the fraud or undue influence of Mrs. Parish.

The positions taken by the counsel for James and Daniel Parish are:

1. That the testator, Henry Parish, at the time of the execution of the codicils in question, and for the last —— years of his life, was a perfect imbecile, without reason or understanding, and absolutely incapable of any rational act; and,

2. That if he can be supposed to have had any capacity, he was, in making the codicils, completely under the control of his wife, by whose fraudulent practices they were obtained.

I have no intention of entering into any analysis of the mass of evidence which has been adduced, bearing upon these questions, but will barely advert to a few items which appear to me of a striking character. There is no doubt that the opinions of intelligent witnesses, although not experts, are to be received upon such an issue. It would be utterly impossible to describe in words the air and manner, the tones of voice and expression of face from which, to a great degree, the conclusion must be drawn. Personal observation is almost indispensable to accuracy of judgment in such a case, and hence the reception of opinion in evidence becomes a necessity.

Among the witnesses called by Mrs. Parish to support the codicils, are her brothers, Edward, Henry and Richard Delafield; Mr. Lord, who drew the codicils; Mr. Taylor, a minister, and Rector of Grace Church; Mr. Tileston, President of the Phœnix Bank; and Gov. Bradish, President of the Bible Society. All these are conceded, by the counsel, to be men of the highest character and intelligence. Of the three brothers of Mrs. Parish, Edward was the physician of Mr. Parish, and in constant attendance upon him during the whole six years of his illness. Henry, a merchant, lived in the house with him during this time, and was with him a great part of nearly every day. Richard, a Major in the United States army, and Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, had frequent opportunities of intercourse with him during the same period. Mr. Taylor was also a frequent visitor of Mr. Parish, administering the sacrament to him upon many occasions, and had other religious intercourse, and various financial transactions with him. Mr. Lord drew the codicils, was many times in consultation with the testator in regard to them, and witnessed their execution. Mr. Tileston was President of the Bank in which Mr. Parish was a large stockholder, saw the latter frequently, and negotiated with him upon some matters of business of great importance. Governor Bradish was a friend of Mr. Parish, visited him several times during his sickness, and received from him personally a large subscription to the funds of the Bible Society. All these witnesses, without exception, express the most decided conviction that the testator had intelligence, and that he perfectly understood the various matters to which their intercourse with him related. Mr. Lord, in answer to a question as to the state of the testator's mind upon the execution of the second codicil, said, "I had no doubt. I have not any, of his entire capacity to understand what he was doing, and the effect of it." In reply to a similar inquiry as to the mental capacity of the testator upon executing the third codicil, he said, "In my judgment it was perfect for the purpose of making a codicil of this kind; he fully understood it, and fully agreed to it." Mr. Taylor, whose interviews with Mr. Parish were very frequent during the time of his sickness, said, in reply to a similar question, relating to that whole period, "I had not, myself, the least doubt of the soundness of his mind, nor could I have supposed that any intelligent person could doubt its soundness." Mr. Tileston had various interviews, and some very important negotiations with Mr. Parish, and to an inquiry as to the condition of his mind and understanding, after his attack in July, 1849, he answered: "In all transactions between us, I thought he appeared to understand himself perfectly." Gov. Bradish, who saw Mr. Parish upon several occasions, and obtained from him a large subscription to the funds of the Bible Society, upon being inquired of as to the condition of Mr. Parish's mind, replied, that in his opinion the latter "was capable of understanding, and did understand, what the witness said to him, and that his, Mr. Parish's, expressions of affirmation and of negation were very strong, very marked, very decided generally, indicating intelligence, judgment, and decision." It is certainly very difficult to suppose that the four highly-cultivated and intelligent gentlemen last named could have had the interviews and intercourse thus described with a man who was substantially an idiot, and not be aware of the fact. I can myself frame no hypothesis upon which such a thing would seem to be at all probable. But if we assume that these gentlemen might all have been deceived, it is quite impossible to believe that the three brothers of Mrs. Parish could have been mistaken. That they should have had daily, and almost hourly, communication with Mr. Parish for six years, and not know whether he could understand the remarks addressed to him by themselves, is inconceivable. Intelligence, or the want of it, is manifested, not by speech alone, but by gesture, air, manner, and countenance. An accidental occurrence of these might deceive for a time, but not for a series of years, or even days. That the Messrs. Delafield supposed that Mr. Parish had intelligence is proven, if they are considered in the slightest degree honest, not merely by their own testimony in this case, but by their whole treatment of him as disclosed by the other evidence. They addressed him as they would have done before his attack, conversed with him, consulted him, read to him from the daily papers, told him the news of the day, &c., &c., and never discontinued this practice until the close of his life. That they could have pursued this course for six years, towards a man without understanding, and still suppose him intelligent, can never be believed.

The counsel for the respondents, James and Daniel Parish, evidently felt the force of this aspect of the case, and we will see how he meets it. In speaking of Mrs. Parish, and the frauds and contrivances by which, as he insists, she obtained the execution of the codicils, he says: "We shall find her watching her husband's person day and night, never permitting any intercourse between him and others, which might reveal the true condition of his mind. We shall find her interpreting, according to her own purposes, his signs and gestures to selected persons, chosen to have this nominal intercourse with him. We shall find her preparing such persons to play the humble part of dupes, by appeals to their self-interest or their vanity, or by palpably untrue representations and impostures practiced upon them. We shall find her desecrating to the purposes of fraud and deception, the sacred name and the sacred observances of religion, the holy cause of charity. We shall find her ensaring her own highly respectable kinsmen in such a network, that they are at length constrained in desperation to become the instruments of her will, to forget, to prevaricate, to misrepresent. The learned and eminent counsel is drawn in by one artifice; the pious minister by another; the sexton falls by one piece of practice, the Bank President and the President of the Bible Society by another; and finally, to fill up, by direct and unmistakable untruth, every remaining chink in the barricade behind which her plunder was to be intrenched, a desperate wanderer from truth and rectitude is obtained as a witness and induced to out-Herod Herod."

This is a most forcible and eloquent summary of the positions which it is incumbent upon the respondent to maintain, in order to invalidate these codicils for the want of testamentary capacity. The counsel is clearly right in his conception of the burdens which the case imposes upon him. He sees that it is quite impossible that all these intelligent witnesses should have failed to detect idiocy, if it existed, and has taken his position accordingly. These positions are maintained by a vigor and force of rhetoric, and a perfection of art, which I cannot refrain from saying has, in my judgment, rarely been surpassed. But is it possible to assent to them? They attribute to Mrs. Parish not merely the wickedness, but the power, of a demon. Women have no doubt existed who were sufficiently vile; but I certainly have never known, and think I have never heard of one who could have accomplished what is here supposed; who could have carried on a game of fraud and deception for six years without a misstep; who could have practiced her wiles with such success as utterly to subvert the moral sense of a whole family, consisting of such men as her brothers are admitted to be; and, not only so, but to "draw in," as the counsel expresses it, and make "dupes" of lawyers, ministers and financiers, among the most eminent which the country affords. Is all this credible? One man may be deceived and another suborned; but that a dozen of the shrewdest and most high-minded men in the City of New-York should be thus cheated, cajoled and corrupted, surpassed belief.

The witnesses I have named are by no means all who had intercourse with Mr. Parish and believed in his intelligence. Those named were selected, because they were specially referred to in the paragraph quoted from the counsel's argument. There were many others, belonging to the same intelligent class; among them I may mention Charles A. Davis and Moses H. Grinnell, both eminent merchants; Leroy M. Wiley, a Southern planter, and former partner of Mr. Parish, and James Watson Webb, editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*; all of whom testified to their entire confidence in the intelligence of Mr. Parish. Mr. Wiley, who had a great deal of intercourse with him during his illness, upon matters of business, when asked as to the condition of his mind, said: "As far as I could judge, his mind appeared to be well regulated as to business he was familiar with, or had been familiar with, when in good health." Mr. Grinnell, upon being inquired of whether, in his intercourse with Mr. Parish, after his attack, he supposed the latter understood what was said to him, replied, "I never had any doubt but what he understood distinctly."

The witnesses called on the part of the respondents are far from expressing the same confident opinion. Mr. Kernochan, the leading witness and the former partner and intimate friend of the testator, did not think the latter "had much mind." In his efforts to communicate with Mr. Parish he was never "perfectly satisfied" that the latter understood him. Mr. Folsom, the clerk of Mr. Parish, before and after his sickness, and one of the principal witnesses for the respondent, in answer to an inquiry as to the mental condition of Mr. Parish during his sickness, said: "I think through that whole period he was not *far removed* from an imbecile, still retaining some memory, some lingering ideas of former business habits, constant efforts to express himself, without the ability so to do—without the mind to enable him so to do."

Mr. Ogden, Cashier of the Phenix Bank, had an interview with Mr. Parish upon matters of business and "could not understand him." These are fair specimens of the testimony upon that side of the case. So far, therefore, as the opinions of witnesses are entitled to weight, the evidence, no doubt, greatly preponderates in favor of the testator's competency.

But opinions are of no importance, if they are contradicted by facts. It is necessary, therefore, in attempting to dispose of this case, to look into the history of the appearance and conduct of the testator during his illness, which is given by the testimony with the greatest minuteness of detail. This I have done, but shall not attempt to reproduce it here. Some of the circumstances which are clearly established, and about which there is no dispute, must, no doubt, be regarded as somewhat extraordinary, upon the supposition that the testator possessed any considerable mental capacity. Those which it appears to me most difficult to reconcile with this hypothesis are: 1. That, although his embarrassment in endeavoring to make his thoughts and wishes known, his power of speech being limited to uttering the words "yes" and "no," must have been a constant source of irritation and annoyance, he either could not or would not learn to write with his left hand, of which, for other purposes, he still had the use; and, 2. That he would not, or did not, communicate his ideas by the use of block letters. Various hypotheses might be suggested for the purpose of explaining those circumstances, some of which it would seem to me quite possible to adopt.

But whatever may be the difficulty of accounting for these facts, it can hardly be sufficient to counterbalance the great weight of the evidence which goes to show intelligence. In addition to the force of the opinions referred to, and of the suggestions already made as to the absolute impossibility of believing that educated and intelligent men could have daily intercourse, for six years, with an idiot, talking to him, interrogating him, watching his countenance, observing and scrutinizing his actions, and still believe him to be a man of intellect, there is much direct evidence of the testator's intelligence. I shall not attempt to give a summary of this evidence, but shall simply refer to one or two items which appear to me worthy of special notice.

Mr. Charles A. Davis was in the habit of visiting Mr. and Mrs. Parish; upon one of these occasions, as he testifies, in the course of a general conversation, Mr. Parish suddenly interposed an inquiry in his usual mode, directing it apparently to him, the witness. He, supposing the inquiry to relate to the subject then under discussion, made various suggestions, which were all met with a "no," and a shake of the head. After similar efforts on the part of Mrs. Parish, but equally without success, Mr. Parish gave the usual indication of his unwillingness to continue the trial longer. It then occurred to Mr. Davis, that he had, a few weeks before, spoken to Mr. Parish about a valuable piece of property which he was about to sell, and had afterward sold, and thinking that the inquiry might relate to the price obtained for that property, he said to Mr. Parish, "I know now what you are after, you want to know what that property brought at the corner of Broadway and Franklin streets." Mr. Parish, as the witness says, instantly exclaimed, "'Yes, yes,' repeating it several times, patting me upon the arm, and expressing great gratification at being at last understood." Mr. Davis had previously testified that the subjects which seemed most to interest Mr. Parish "had relation to property, sales and values."

I will mention here one other item of evidence, which appears to me still more significant. From the constantly-accruing income of Mr. Parish's estate, during his illness, there were large sums to be invested; many of these investments were made through the agency of Mr. John Ward, a prominent broker of Wall-street, who testifies that his business in erviews with Mr. and Mrs. Parish were had in Wall-street, to which they came together in a carriage, stopping in front of his office. He would go to the carriage and speak to them, and, when informed that they wished to invest, would propose to them, while sitting in their carriage, various securities for purchase, such as stocks, railroad bonds, and notes of mercantile firms in the City. When stock or bonds were offered, time was usually taken to make inquiries. They would ascertain one day what securities could be had, and accept in a day or two and decide whether to take them. But Mr. Ward expressly says that this was not usually the case in respect to notes. He says that when notes were offered, they were generally accepted or rejected at once. Upon cross-examination, Mr. Ward was unable to specify, from recollection, more than one note which he could be certain Mr. Parish accepted when offered; and also one which had been in like manner rejected; but stated his impression to be that there were others. To the question, "Was it not the usual practice, in these transactions with your house, for Mrs. Parish to ascertain at one call, what notes or securities you had, or proposed to sell, and return the next day, or at some subsequent period, and take or not as was determined upon?" the witness answered, "I think that was often the case; *it was not usually the case in respect to notes*, as I believe." According to the testimony of Mr. Ward, the offer on these occasions was made directly to Mr. Parish, and when the latter accepted he did so by a nod directly to the witness. Mr. Ward expressly says, that the choice or selection in these cases appeared to be that of Mr. Parish himself.

Now the great, and, if Mr. Ward is not mistaken in his recollection, controlling importance of this testimony will be readily seen. The stocks and bonds offered were mostly those of Companies recently organized, the credit and responsibility of which Mr. Parish, from his having been somewhat secluded from the business arena for a considerable time, could not be expected to have much knowledge; concerning these it was necessary to make inquiries. But when the note of a mercantile firm in the City, with the character and standing of which he was familiar, was offered, he was prepared to accept or reject it at once. It is difficult to suppose that Mrs. Parish had that intimate knowledge of the business firms of the City which would enable her to decide this promptly. The decision must, as it would seem, have been made, as Mr. Ward supposes it to have been made, by Mr. Parish himself.

This testimony proves, not only that Mr. Parish had sufficient intelligence to comprehend a matter of business, but that he had self-reliance, decision and will. It also, if reliable, affords unmistakable evidence that Mrs. Parish had confidence in her husband's intelligence, and was willing to rely in matters involving many thousands of dollars, upon his judgment. These facts, if they occurred, cannot by possibility be reconciled with the supposition that the testator was an imbecile. Their effect can only be obviated by assuming, that Mr. Ward is mistaken in his recollections, or that he misunderstood what transpired. The fact, however, that any distinction at all was made between notes, and bonds or stocks, about which he seems to be confident, and in regard to which we can hardly suppose him to be mistaken, tends to corroborate his recollections in other respects.

I have referred to these items in the testimony of Mr. Davis and Mr. Ward as specimens, merely, of the evidence in the case. Numerous other circumstances are detailed by the witnesses, having the same tendency to support the opinions of those who have expressed their belief in the intelligence and capacity of Mr. Parish. The facts of this character having an opposite tendency are few and comparatively insignificant. The evidence of incapacity rests mainly upon his failure to learn to write or to communicate by the use of block letters, upon his great physical weakness in some respects, and upon the somewhat qualified opinions of the witnesses introduced by the contestants. The counsel, for the purpose of adding to the force of the evidence, have introduced, by way of *addenda* to their briefs, the written opinions of several medical gentlemen of great eminence. Although these opinions are not under oath, yet, considering the character of the authors, the nature of the subject and the fact that the reasons for the opinions are in each case so fully given, they are entitled, perhaps, to about the same weight as if sworn to. I shall treat them, therefore, as a part of the evidence in the case.

To estimate rightly the force of these opinions, it is necessary to divide them into two parts; that is, to separate the part which is purely scientific from the residue. To ascertain the physical condition of a person in any respect, from all the visible indications of that condition, is the appropriate duty of the physician: to gather together and combine all the external symptoms bearing upon the state of the brain, or any other organ, and to infer from those symptoms its actual condition, is of course within his province. So, also, from the ascertained physical condition of an organ, to infer its functional powers, is obviously within the range of medical science. When a physician, therefore, from personal observation, or an authentic description of the symptoms of a case, has arrived at the same conclusion, that there is a lesion or deterioration of the substance of the brain, his opinion as to the necessary effect of this injury upon the intellectual powers is received as evidence. But it is obvious that to make this opinion of any special value as a scientific opinion, upon a question of mental capacity, the conclusion as to the injury to the brain must be drawn from indications *other than such as are purely intellectual*.

If a medical witness comes to the conclusion *from* the *mental* manifestations of an individual that his mind is disordered, that he is insane or imbecile, and from that infers that his brain is diseased, and then tells us that this disease of the brain must necessarily destroy the intellectual powers, we have gained nothing whatever from medical science. We have simply reasoned in a circle; we had arrived at the end of the inquiry as to the mental capacity, before touching upon the connection between the mind and the brain, which connection alone brings the question within the scope of that science. Physicians are not necessarily metaphysicians; their science relates to the physical man and to his moral and mental condition only as connected with his physical. Their opinions, therefore, can be considered as properly scientific, only to the extent in which this connection is involved. So far, then, as the individual opinions in this case bear upon the degree of cerebral disease indicated by the apoplexy, the paralysis, the loss of speech, the convulsions, and other physical symptoms, they are to be regarded as the opinions of experts. But in so far as they rest upon the evidence going to show a want of intellect, *directly*, and not merely as the result of disease of the brain, they derive very little, if any, force from the professional education of the witnesses. A very large portion of these medical opinions is of the latter description; it is impossible frequently to appreciate their force without observing the distinction here made.

It is unnecessary to review these opinions at large. I will advert only to that of Dr. Watson, which is the most elaborate of them all. A considerable portion of this opinion is devoted to showing what must have been the physical condition of Mr. Parish's brain, as deduced from his complaints prior to July, 1849, from the attack at that time, and its immediate effects of paralysis, loss of speech, &c., &c., from his subsequent ailments, such as periodical convulsions, &c., &c. All this falls legitimately within the province of the physician, and from my examination of this portion of the opinion, I must say, that it seems to me, in general, so far as I am qualified to judge of its merits, able and well reasoned, although open, no doubt, to some criticism, as Dr. Clark has very clearly shown. All the medical witnesses concur in stating, that when the disease is simply what is called *hemiplegia*—that is, when the lesion of the brain is confined to one of its hemispheres, as is usually the case where one side only is paralyzed—the mind is generally but slightly affected. Those called on the part of Mrs. Parish think that the disease of Mr. Parish was of this nature, and that only one-half of the brain was involved. Dr. Watson, on the other hand, and those who concur with him, contend that the symptoms prove a serious disease of both hemispheres. I should find it somewhat difficult to decide between these opposing opinions. Both are maintained with ability, and with some show of authority. If, therefore, the case were found to turn upon this question, its determination might depend entirely upon the *onus probandi*.

But I deem it unnecessary to decide which of these two opposing opinions is correct. It is true, if we adopt the conclusion of Dr. Watson, that the whole brain was affected, it would follow that the powers of the mind were *more or less* impaired. But this would not prove that sufficient intelligence might not still remain to enable Mr. Parish to make a valid will, or even to transact any ordinary business. What Dr. Watson says is this: "No brain can be *extensively* diseased on both sides of the medium plane, without impairment of mind sufficient to be at once *recognizable* by the medical observer."

Now, although it may be regarded as clear, in this case, that the left hemisphere of the brain was seriously diseased, yet how far the right hemisphere was implicated, is, under the evidence, to say the least, doubtful. It certainly cannot be considered as incontrovertibly *established*, that the brain, to use the language of Dr. Watson, was "*extensively* diseased on both sides." But even if it was, the only conclusion drawn from it by Dr. Watson himself is, that the impairment of mind would be such as to be *recognizable* by a *medical* observer. This clearly is not enough to render a man incapable of making a will. A man's mind may be perceptibly weakened, and he still possess that degree of intelligence which the law requires in a testator. In any view, therefore, which can be taken of that portion of the medical opinions which assumes to deduce the state of the mind, from the condition of the brain, it cannot be considered as in any manner decisive of the question at issue.

There is another portion of the opinion of Dr. Watson, which is of an entirely different character. He recites the testimony of the various witnesses, and comments at length upon it, with a view to its bearing, not upon the physical condition of the brain, but *directly* upon the question of intelligence. I will refer to his mode of dealing with one portion of the evidence, which seems to me of the greatest importance. Many of the witnesses speak of the countenance of Mr. Parish; of its changes of expression; of the play of his features, and expressions of pleasure, or the reverse. Mr. Taylor says: "His face was as expressive as usual—as it ever had been;" and in answer to the question, "How did he manifest the pleasure you have spoken of?" he replied: "There was an expression of pleasure beaming from his countenance, and he continued to nod his head approvingly." Mr. Tileston says: "His countenance changed from time to time as he was pleased or displeased, on this and all other interviews I had with him." Mr. Bradish, on being asked whether the expression of Mr. Parish's face was of a uniform character, replied, "I should think not, from my present recollection; it would vary, according to the various occasions of the excitement or interest." Mr. Webb says, on this subject: "His expression was as intelligent as I ever knew it to be, and as responsive to any remark I made." These are merely examples of the manner in which the witnesses generally speak of the expression of the face.

Dr. Watson, in reference to this portion of the testimony, uses this language: "I do not know that I ever witnessed an instance, where the *dementia* supervened late in life, in which the patient's intellect were so completely overwhelmed by the disease of the brain, that he could not, while yet conscious and enjoying his sense of sight and hearing, respond by looks, or by the play of features, to the *countenance*, if not to the words, of those who were addressing. Now, it is this *reflection of ourselves* in the faces of others, with whom we come in contact, that is so apt to mislead us in our intercourse with the lunatic, the idiot, and the imbecile."

This can hardly be considered a satisfactory explanation of this vital point in the evidence. It supposes that the intelligent witness here named, and many others of the same class, with every opportunity for observing, were unable to discriminate between the instinctive conformity to their own expression of face; the reflex images of their own countenances, and an intelligent play of features, obviously responsive to the thoughts suggested. This supposition is inadmissible. It cannot be true. They might be misled in a single interview; but that, after a business and social intercourse of years, they should still be deceived, is utterly incredible.

I deem it unnecessary to determine the question of the burden of proof; that is, whether a testator of the requisite age is to be presumed to be *compos mentis* until the contrary appears, or whether it is incumbent upon the proponent of the will, to give evidence in the first instance on this subject, whenever the fact is contested, because, in my view of the case, the evidence very greatly preponderates in favor of the position that Mr. Parish, at the time of the execution of the codicils, instead of being an utter imbecile, was possessed of considerable capacity and judgment, and more than the law requires to enable a testator to make a valid will. I do not suppose, however, that he retained all his original vigor of intellect; and the question remains whether advantage was taken of his mental and physical weakness to obtain by fraud, coercion, or the exercise of an improper influence, a will which he would not have made if left to the spontaneous suggestions of his own mind.

This question, although not as clear in point of fact as that already considered, for the reason that the capacity of the testator is proved by *affirmative* evidence, while a conclusion that there was no fraud would depend, mostly, upon the absence of evidence, is nevertheless equally clear in law. Fraud and undue influence must be proved. They may, no doubt, be inferred from circumstances, and the nature of the will may be taken into consideration in determining the point. But I see nothing in the fact that the testator, by the codicils in question, gave the accumulations of his estate to his wife, rather than to his brothers, from which it would be safe to infer fraud. Neither she nor they stood in need of it. She was very munificently provided for by the original will and the first codicil, and certainly could have had no apology for making any undue efforts to increase the provision. There may be reason to suspect that she desired to obtain the whole estate, and that she entertained some jealousy of Daniel Parish, and of his influence with his brother, and some dislike toward him and his family. But this, although proof of some human weakness, would not be enough to invalidate the codicils; and this, as it seems to me, is the utmost that can be claimed upon this point. There is no proof that she misrepresented Daniel Parish to his brother, or that she practiced any fraud or artifice to create prejudice in the mind of the latter against him, and without this her jealousy and dislike of Daniel Parish, although it may seem to raise a suspicion, amounts to nothing more.

Mrs. Parish's assiduous and constant attendance upon her husband cannot be permitted to weigh against her. If it could, it would never, in such cases, be safe to act in accordance with the promptings of affection and a high sense of duty.

There is considerable direct evidence in the case to show that Mr. Parish was not under his wife's control. I will mention only what occurred upon the execution of the second codicil in relation to charitable gifts. It having been ascertained, or at least assumed, that Mr. Parish was anxious to give about the sum of $50,000 to charitable objects, the question arose as to what particular charities should be made the recipients of his bounty. Mrs. Parish's brother Edward was at the head of, and deeply interested in the prosperity of, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and she proposed that the whole sum should be given to that institution; but Mr. Parish at once refused, and persisted in this refusal to the last; finally consenting, after selecting several other objects, to give the sum of $20,000, instead of $50,000, to the Eye and Ear Infirmary. This, unless Mr. Lord was practiced upon to a degree that, in respect to a man of his intelligence, is almost inconceivable, affords very strong proof that Mr. Parish, in making those codicils, exercised an independent will. Upon the whole case, I think it quite impossible to hold that fraud or undue influence, operating upon the mind of Mr. Parish, is established by the proof. The counsel for the respondents, James and Daniel Parish, himself rejects the idea. He argues with great earnestness that the affection of Mr. Parish for his wife was not increased after his attack in 1849, and to prove this, refers to his irritation in consequence of the dietetic restraints which she imposed or urged upon him, and to the testimony of Dr. Delafield on that subject, and then adds, "This same witness, Dr. Delafield, makes a remark *quite in harmony with the facts just stated, and our views of the whole evidence*. He says, that she had very little influence over him before the attack, and less afterwards." After this explicit concession by the counsel, the question of undue influence may be considered as virtually out of the case. The position upon which the able and eminent counsel relies is, that the testator was idiotic, substantially without mind or intelligence, and that his acts were dictated, and all his movements prompted, by his wife; and the fraud and deception imputed to her is charged as operating, not upon him, but upon the numerous intelligent witnesses who have testified to their belief in her husband's capacity. I have already stated my reasons for thinking this position untenable. It follows that, upon the evidence before the Surrogate, the codicils should have been held valid and admitted to probate.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos.—Demurrers only—1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26.

General Term.—Non-enumerated motions.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 118, 242¼, 301, 314, 344, 394, 395, 409, 437, 502, 503, 1105, 1162, 1182, 1289, 1333, 1386, 1998, 2059.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1411, 1163, 1033, 2181, 1121, 659, 1323, 1757, 1773, 1767, 3049, 1593, 2127, 1383, 3329, 223. *Part II.*—Nos. 884, 294, 3498, 1848, 3618, 798, 1382, 1416, 1740, 2770, 3194, 1644, 1522, 1774, 3496. *Part III.*—Nos. 1375, 1743, 1313, 1627, 597, 1739, 727, 1187, 1777, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1793. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3556, 1186, 1150, 1830, 1348, 1818, 1888, 1762, 1570, 1370, 516, 1070, 1838, 1844, 1846.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 910, 718, 736, 615, 1041, 354, 639, 979, 318, 945, 977, 1003, 1009, 783, 819. *Part II.*—Nos. 649, 684, 693, 603, 1020, 973, 2068, 647, 373, 953, 428, 439, 2067, 405, 1814.

REMOVALS.

American Bank-Note Company,
New-York, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

DR. LEWIS HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 25 Jay-st. to No. 7 Beech-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MESSRS. KESSEL & CO. HAVE removed to No. 12 Park-place.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND
BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

REMOVAL.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
SAFE AND LOCK MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed from
No. 337 to No. 265 BROADWAY.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 123 Maiden-lane to No. 115 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Insurance Scrip, have removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REmoved from No. 76 Broad-st. to No. 253 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.

PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 508 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in their own premises, will accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board, and rooms furnished or unfurnished. House first class. Dinner 5 to 6 P. M. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

A LARGE PLEASANT PARLOR AND two bedrooms, one large and one small, on the second floor, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen, may be had with good board, in the superior house, containing all the modern improvements, No. 120 East 17th-st.; a fine location, between 2d and 3d avs., near Dr. Tyng's Church and Stuyvesant Park.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated with the comforts of a quiet home in a strictly private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 75 East 26th-st., before 3 or after 6 P. M.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let with board, in a small private family; gas and bath in the house; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 53 Lexington-av., one door above 25th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—EN SUITE OR SINgle, may be had at No. 84 West 14th-st.; house newly papered and painted.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—SUITAble for a family, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

A SUMMER RETREAT.—PERSONS WHO DEsire a delightful home for the Summer can be accommodated with airy apartments and good board at Elmwood, (Irvington, N. J.) The place is but 14 miles from the City, and is easily reached by cars and omnibus. It possesses all the varied attractions of fine trees, lawns and gardens, and many varieties of the choicest fruits. None need apply except such as are willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations. Address S. B. BRITTAN, No. 127 *Times* Office. S. B. B. may be seen on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 5th and 6th insts., at No. 407 4th-av.

BOARD IN YONKERS—WITH A PRIVATE family. Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. Cars will run hourly to and from Yonkers. The location is pleasant, commanding a view of the Hudson River as far down as Staten Island. None need apply but those who are willing to pay good prices for good board. Address D. T. M., Box No. 1,642 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, four children and nurse, at a first-class farm-house, not over 40 or 50 miles from the City, and within a reasonable distance of railroad station. The Hudson River route preferred. Address, giving all particulars, G. P. T., Box No. 2,411 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE adults, in a healthy locality; a fair price will be paid. Parties wishing such should apply at our office immediately, as it is the only reliable place in the City to secure first-class boarders. Established 1859. No. 1 Great Jones-st.
PEET & GAUL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J. W., care of J. E. L., No. 359 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT! STAMMERING CURED!
THE NEW VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 25 East 27th-st., New-York.
Call for New Circular.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying Schools of Every Grade, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:

For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:

For *giving* Parents and Guardians information and circulars of good schools:

For selling and renting School Properties.

References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INST., NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. (Established 1857 by the undersigned.) Daily correspondence and appointments for the introduction of TEACHERS, SCHOOLS, and PUPILS. Classes formed in all branches under experienced Professors, and assistance given (by letter) to students at a distance in the LANGUAGES, MATHEMATICS, &c., by graduates of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and other Colleges. RICE & ANDREWS, Educational Agents.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Nearly seven years' successful experience. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously. Teachers supplied with positions; no advance fee. Send for circular. References: Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Harper Bros., Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., Wm. H. Wells Esq., et al. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPALS, ASsistants, and Correspondents—for Schools, Seminaries, and families, in all parts of the country. For explanatory Educational Circulars, address (with stamp) as above.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL.—This Academy, under the sole management of NOBLE HEATH, will open on the 12th inst. for the reception of male pupils, who will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of a good business education. French and Spanish included. Address NOBLE HEATH, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING ¾ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 895 Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, are invited to visit Ravenswood, *via* 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point, or obtain circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN. —Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Located at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y. Term will commence May 5. Circulars may be obtained of W. B. SMITH & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or of the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—A WIDOW LADY OCcupying her own house on the river, and convenient to steamboat landing, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, with board. For particulars address Mrs. A. R. W., Harlem Post-office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. [illegible] WHEELER.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY —No. 18 Tompkins-st. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
Coal Oil, Benzine, Burning Fluid, Coal Oil Lamps and Lamp Materials.
DEALER IN
Alcohol, Crude Petroleum, &c. Refined Oil packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A. NOTICE.—NEW-YORK LODGE NO. 3, A. P. A., has removed from their late Lodge Rooms, No. 149 Wooster-st., to the corner of College-place and Bleecker-st. THOS. CLENDINING, Rec. Sec.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—UNION Theological Seminary, at Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, MONDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A LARGE NUMBER OF houses, at low rents; new houses, with all the improvements; immediate possession. A large double house, six lots, and carriage-house, on 125th-st., 7th and 8th avs. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—VERY LOW, A LARGE new boarding-house and hotel; new barn, large fruit and vegetable garden, all in complete order; beautifully situated, overlooking the great South Bay, 54 miles on Long Island; good bathing, fishing, &c. E. A. BUNCE, No. 2 City Hall-place, corner of Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF the 2d and 3d floors of the house No. 103 3d-av., recently painted, papered and repaired throughout, containing gas and fixtures. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 8 Barrow-st.; also, the store, back room and back basement in the four-story building No. 734 8th-av. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st., (fixtures included.) Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 174 West 37th-st., all in perfect order, will be rented at a very low rent for this year. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 239 Broadway, or No. 170 West 37th-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two desirable rooms, suitable for offices, or a light business. To a good tenant they will be let low, either together or separately. Apply at Room No. 4, No. 142 Fulton-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—NO. 173 WEST 48th-st.; has water and gas; rent, $12 per month, to a small family, (without children;) immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION—FURnished, to let for the Summer or year; will accommodate a large family, and conveniently arranged for two families; has all the improvements of the finest City dwellings; stables, vineries and out-houses complete; fine fruit, vegetable and flower garden in perfect order; grounds, land and water views unsurpassed. The location is very accessible, and within an hour's drive from the City Hall. The place is very desirable in every respect, and not expensive. Parties will be waited upon with further particulars by addressing COUNTRY DWELLING, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—$350 and $600, 11 rooms each, carriage-house and stables, ice-houses filled, fine bathing, and unsurpassed water and inland views, good roads, 1½ hours from New-York by steamer *Long Island* from Fulton-slip, avoiding the dust and nuisance of the cars; on the Bay, opposite Fort Schuyler. Also, two suites of rooms, immediately on the water, will be let, with board, to desirable parties only, for the Summer. Apply to S. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or to the subscriber, Great Neck, L. I.
E. L. TREDWELL.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT VILla, with 76 feet front of ground, with fountain, garden, &c., known as No. 70 Union-place—the residence of Dr. Doremus, who is now in Europe. The house is 46 feet wide, with rooms on each side of the hall. It is superbly furnished and decorated, with every modern convenience. Will be rented reasonably to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Completely furnished, large, commodious stone mansion; twelve acres, one mile north of Newburgh; commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants a genteel house, high-stoop, and furnished, between 4th and 6th avs., and between 14th and 35th sts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 62 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAINLY-FURNISHED house, by a careful tenant, either in this City or Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, which must be low, W. H. R., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—TWO FURNISHed rooms, without board. Terms must be low. References exchanged. Address G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION

will open early in June. Rooms, in suite, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.

Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; communication with the City every half hour; terms moderate.
WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND 3½ acres of ground, known as Stewart's Hotel, situated on the Williamsburgh and Cypress Hill macadamized road, leading to the Union Race Course, to let. Inquire of S. SNYDER, corner of 3d and South 8th sts., Williamsburgh.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, OF EXPErience, desires a situation, either as principal or assistant, in a first-class school; or would be willing to open a select school—either for boys or girls—where there is prospect of success; unexceptionable references. Address A. M., Box No. 320, Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—IN A SEMINARY, NEAR NEW-York, a gentleman as Vice-Principal, competent to teach classics, sciences and mathematics; also a superior (lady) teacher of music, English and drawing. Address with references, until May 10, E. O. P., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher of English, French and music; would, if desired, instruct the children of one or more families for the Summer in the country; unexceptionable references. Address, for two weeks, TEACHER, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
MERRITT'S NEW PORTABLE KITCHEN RANGE, Heats rooms above equal to any furnace, and does all the cooking of a family without extra fuel.
No. 1,212 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED.	
New-Brighton—Fine country seat	[illegible]
Westchester—Adjoining West Farms	500
Bloomingdale—House and 12 acres	2,250
New-Hamburgh—Brick house, stable, &c.	1,600
New-Hamburgh—Large house and 24 acres	1,600
Bedford—Westchester County—Stone house	800
Hastings—Stone mansion	1,300
Tarrytown—Elegant mansion	3,000
Castletown Heights—Fine house with 12 acres	1,800
Yonkers—25 acres with nice house	1,800
Mosholu—Pretty cottage with grounds	600
Westchester—near Williams' Bridge	2,400
Stamford, Conn.—On Strawberry Hill	600
Orange, N. J.—Fine large house, with 3½ acres	1,250
Vanderbilt Landing, S. I.—House, &c.	—
At Clifton, S. I.—The elegant residence, formerly owned by Mr. W. H. Aspinwall	2,000
At Rockaway—Two cottages	300-350
At Bergen Point, N. J., with fine view of the Bay	1,000
Islip, L. I.—Double cottage and 5 acres of ground	450
Eagleswood—Brick English cottage, for season	450
Astoria—Handsome house and grounds	1,200
UNFURNISHED.	
Davenport Neck—Beautiful house and 7 acres	800
Mosholu—Cottage, chateau style, with grounds	500
Tarrytown—Stone house and 13 acres	600
Throgg's Neck—Large house and garden	400

Also, many others in different locations. For full particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruit, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious, and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISAnia, near a Railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of dépôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¾ mile from dépôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses situated on Clermont-terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms; has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front, of two acres, with circular carriage road completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, (or for sale) at Rye, Westchester County, a first-class residence. The house is large, built recently, and with regard to every convenience. The stable and outbuildings are in complete order. There are six acres of ground and a good garden. The house is furnished, and is complete in all its appointments. It commands a fine view of the Sound. Distance from New-Haven Railroad station, ½ mile. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, N. Y., between 1 and 3 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—FOUR ACRES of land, dwelling, 35x40, barn 20x25, ice-house, cow-house, &c.; water in the house from a never-failing spring on the premises; good furniture. Price $4,000. Location in a pleasant village, three miles from Newark, N. J., with hourly communication to and from New-York. If not sold before, will be let on the 1st June to a good tenant at $100 per month for the Summer. Address H. W. RISLEY, No. 141 Chambers-st., or C. R. WAUGH, Esq., Newark, N. J.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the north side of Bloomfield turnpike, near Watsessing dépôt, and three miles from Newark, N. J.; location is elevated, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of dépôt; the house is convenient, comfortable, with shade and fruit trees; rent or price is low. Apply at No. 283 Broad-st., (up-stairs,) Newark, N. J., or address Box No. 75 Newark Post-office, N. J.

$20,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A fine residence, with four lots of ground, stable and cow shed, on Clinton-av., Brooklyn; house new, 36x40, heated with steam, and all the modern improvements; view of the Bay, Staten Island and Jersey; choice fruit in garden; 30 minutes from the Merchants' Exchange. Will be let, partially furnished, for $1,000. Inquire of WM. N. BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

TO LET.—YONKERS HOUSE AND THREE acres of land, to a careful and reliable tenant for one year at $500; was leased last year for three years at $1,000 a year; the lease now unexpectedly canceled; fourteen rooms; gas fixtures, furnace &c.; location on the river bank, south of dépôt. Address L. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway, New-York, or Mr. SHEARS, Hudson River Railroad dépôt, Yonkers.

$150. TO LET.—AT SAUGERTIES, (OPPOSITE Tivoli, on Hudson River Railroad,) Ulster County, a neat brick cottage, with 3 lots of ground, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., in good order; plenty of all kinds of fruit; rent $150 per year. Also, for sale, a two-horse rockaway carriage, 3 seats, cheap. Apply to B. W. SHREVE, No. 182 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, near 7th-st.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SHORE, ONE MILE FROM Rye and Port Chester dépôts, the former residence of the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, with 20 acres of valuable land. The house is large, conveniently arranged and beautifully situated, in the immediate neighborhood of some of the most elegant country residences in Westchester; barn, carriage-house, &c., all in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE place at New-Rochelle, on Huguenot-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, and only five minutes' walk from the dépôt, consisting of 1¾ acres of land, frame cottage, (containing 13 rooms,) barn and other out-buildings. Apply to S. B. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle, or D. UNDERHILL, No. 72 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only. It is four stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, convenient and well furnished. Possession at once. Also to let, a three-story, brown-stone-front house, No. 79 West 26th-st., 22 by 55 feet deep, replete with all modern conveniences. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT BELMONT, NEAR FORDHAM—An elegant villa, with about one acre of land, containing 14 rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full-grown, bearing fruit trees, grapevines and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c. Apply to A. M. CORN, 49 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to dépôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Flushing Bay, house containing 10 rooms, with good and ample out-buildings on the premises; situated about three miles from Astoria, Newtown and Flushing. For terms and further particulars, apply to JAMES T. SANFORD, No. 93 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK, near the Station-house; it is finely shaded with cedars, and contains six rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River cars. Rent $200. Apply to G. LYNCH, Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEATS AT ROSSVILLE, Rahway, Newark, Flushing, Fordham, Monmouth, Chatham, Hastings, Tarrytown, Dobbs' Ferry, Clermont, all in good order; plenty of fruit. Apply to S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; 3 or 13 acres, 23 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 34½ Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET—A PLACE on the East River, about one mile from College Point Landing. House furnished and very commodious. Excellent bathing, and very healthful. Apply to T. W. OGDEN, No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

RAVENSWOOD.—TO LET, A LARGE COTTAGE containing 13 rooms, near the East River, with carriage-house, shade, shrubbery, fruit, &c., in abundance. Apply to J. C. MALLORY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

A PRESENTATION TO REV. DR. CHEEVER, of a Silver Pitcher and a Bible, from a few colored friends, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, at Shiloh Church, corner Prince and Marion sts. The presentation by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. J. N. Gloucester; addresses also by Rev. Messrs. Garnett, Mattison and Sloane. Admittance, 10 cents, at the door. Hour, 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
Manufactured expressly for City retail trade.
BY C. W. DAVENPORT,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, on the premises,
No. 480 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.,

The large stock of elegant furniture as above, consisting of

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
including very richly-carved and plain-molded suites, rich etageres, tables and other articles in great variety.
BLACK-WALNUT PARLOR SUITES,
of the latest designs.
RICH CHAMBER FURNITURE,
in rosewood, black-walnut, mahogany and oak, some of which are very finely carved.
DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
embracing an unusually large assortment of plain and carved sideboards, extension-tables, bookcases, lounges, chairs, &c. Also,
CHOICE DINING-ROOM SUITES,
in walnut and oak, plain and carved, covered in [illegible].
HALL FURNITURE.
Every description of tables, hat-racks, chairs, &c.

In addition to the above will be found all articles usually kept in a first-class stock. May be examined and catalogues had on Monday.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES, PONIES, CARRIAGES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., executor's sale of valuable horses, carriages, ponies, &c., viz.:

A splendid driving bay mare, very stylish, and is probably the best saddle mare in the City, 7 years old; has been used by a lady; sound and kind; cost $600.

A gray mare, sound and kind in all harness, 6 years old; is a fast traveler, and good under the saddle; a most desirable horse.

A black mare, 6 years old, sound and kind in all harness; an excellent saddle horse, and very stylish action.

A pair of well-matched ponies, perfectly sound and kind, travel well together; are so gentle that children can play with them. Also, the wagon and harness, made to order.

A fine single pony, perfectly gentle, sound and kind, with the cart and harness, &c.

A very fine Shetland pony, perfectly gentle, sound and kind.

One light wagon, in perfect order, has been but little used; made to order by Miner & Stevens.

One rockaway coupée, very little used, in good order, built by Miner & Stevens, cost $450; one saddle, bridle and bits, made by Trainor; one saddle, bridle and bits, made by Gibson; several side-saddles, bits, and other articles.

Also, a variety of fine robes, lap robes, &c., &c., without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Russel W. Westcott, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Being the entire contents of a five-story house, elegantly furnished throughout. To be sold THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, precisely, at No. 122 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Elegant 7-octave pianoforte, Fisher, maker; cost $400, with stool and cover; statuary, marble-top centre and pier tables, three superb rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and reps; four elegant pier and mantel mirrors, magnificent rosewood etagere—cost $200; French secretary and bookcase, lined with satin wood; rich carpets, beautiful collection of paintings, among which are two marine views, by Northcott, landscapes, &c.; bronze clock, costly mantel and etagere ornaments, rich Parian vases—cost $50 a pair; marqueterie and bois de rose cabinets, Turkish lounge and chairs, silk and lace curtains, rich parlor ornaments, &c.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBERS AND LIBRARY.

A rich and elegant variety of ruby and crystal cut glass, to match throughout; French and India China, silverware, ivory cutlery, &c., with a complete assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, of every description; superb mattresses, beds and bedding, and oak dining furniture.

N. B.—The entire furniture of this house is as good as new, and will be peremptorily sold, to be removed immediately from the premises. Catalogues at house.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.
HENRY WOOD & CO.
Will sell, without reserve,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 6,
At 11 o'clock, at their salesroom,
NO. 450 BROADWAY,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rich diamond jewelry in sets, bracelets, pins, ear-rings, studs, sleeve buttons, &c.; fine Paris made eighteen carat chain and band bracelets, chatelaine and vest chains, pins, ear-rings, studs, sleeve buttons, lockets, charms, fine gold and silver watches, &c., &c., being the entire stock of an importer, and to be sold positively, without any reserve whatever, to close the business. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues will be ready and goods on view, on Monday, at the salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer,
TUESDAY, MAY 6.
At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
Mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, two mahogany showcases, &c.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Axminster, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets; mahogany, black walnut and oak buffets, extension-tables and chairs; mahogany bookcases, sofas, chairs, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, centre and side tables, hat-racks, black walnut library suite, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; stair carpets and rods; crockery, curtains and shades; kitchen ware, &c., &c. Also, three fine rosewood and mahogany pianos, of superior tone, made by our best City makers; also, one Grover & Baker cabinet sewing-machine; cost $130; and one fine rosewood stereoscope, with stand, for 50 views.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction on TUESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 131 8th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany suite covered in hair cloth, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany dressing bureaus, black-walnut dressing bureaus, rosewood marble top centre-table, mahogany card-tables, mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs covered in hair cloth, plushs and reps, oil-cloth, dining table, feather beds, mahogany clock, maple caneseat chairs, black-walnut chairs, China, crockery and glass ware. Also, a large lot of gilt and bronze gas-fixtures, consisting of chandeliers, drop lights, gilt gas brackets, &c. Sale without reserve.

D. D. Caulkins, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, all the contents of the large 5-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, large pier and mantel mirrors, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, three solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, centre and side tables, carved rosewood etageres, lace and satin curtains, oil-paintings, china vases, bronzes, clocks, extension dining-table, elegant china tea and dinner sets, cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory table cutlery, together with a large and extensive variety of chamber furniture in rosewood, walnut and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, elegant dressing bureaus, washstands, stair-carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive. Goods to be removed this day. Cartmen in attendance. Deposits required.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &C., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX OF D. LYNCH LAWRENCE, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throgg's Neck, the entire contents of the greenhouse, consisting in part of orange and lemon trees, camellias, azelias, acacias, geraniums, amaritis, lilies, laurestinas, bananas, palmettos, pandannes, dracaenas, air plants, ferns, together with a great variety of other rare and valuable plants. Also, botbed frames, dahlia-roots, gladiolas, &c. Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers on Tuesday, 6th inst.

AUCTION SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 12th day of May, at 2 o'clock of that day, at the dock near Vanderdale's house, on the east side of Cold Spring harbor, in the town of Huntington and county of Suffolk, the sloop *Dispatch*, with her sails, boat, anchors, mast, cables and appurtenances, to her belonging. Said sloop is of the burden of fifty 5-95 tons, or thereabouts. Sale positive, and terms made known on day of sale.—Dated May 1, 1862.
CHARLES H. JONES, } Executor and Executrixes of Walter R. Jones, deceased.
SARAH JONES,
PHEBE J. HEWLETT,
CHARLES H. JONES,
Executor of Joshua T. Jones, deceased.

M. B. Chapman, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 worth of household furniture, piano-forte, paintings, statuary, bronzes, &c., at public auction.—M. B. CHAPMAN will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 5, all the furniture contained in the elegant mansion No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, viz.: 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suites, velvet carpets, mirrors, clocks, vases, bookcase, etageres, centre-tables, bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, mattresses, blankets, extension table, buffet, china, glass and silver ware; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WOOLEN MILL AND WATER POWER—About 28 acres of land, woolen factory, with new machinery, storehouses, dwellings, &c., all new. The water power is large and unsurpassed, situated on the Hudson River, and will be sold on the premises at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 14th day of May next. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., President Farmers Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Messrs. PRIBBLE & STUART, No. 122 Duane-st., New-York; J. L. LEE, West Troy, N. Y., or ORSON RICHARDS, Esq., Sandy Hill, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 340 WEST TWENTY-second-st., (gas meter manufactory,) a white cow, with yellow spots. Any one returning her to the above-named premises, will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH APRIL, FROM 1 to 4 o'clock P. M., a small CORAL BROOCH. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 23 East 14th-st.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IF MR. J. M. BLOOM does not call on Metz & Co., No. 442 Broadway, on or before the 8th inst., they will sell the goods he left on storage with them, at public auction. METZ & CO.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

WALLACK'S—LOVE IN A MAZE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—NEW-ORLEANS, THE CRESCENT CITY, OURS—THE GOLDEN AXE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Yorktown, which the rebels have repeatedly boasted could never be captured, is now in our possession, and the rebel army which lately occupied the intrenchments by which it was defended, are in full flight before the National army under Gen. McCLELLAN. Various rumors have been in circulation during the past week, principally founded on the statements of deserters, that the rebels intended to evacuate the position, but it was hardly thought possible that the rebel leaders would risk such a movement. Evidence became very strong on Saturday, however, that they would do so, and on Saturday night, as will be seen from our dispatches, the evacuation took place. Our troops immediately occupied the deserted works, and a large amount of camp equipage was found, and guns, which the rebels dared not attempt to remove, for fear of discovery. Gen. McCLELLAN immediately threw forward all his cavalry and horse-artillery in pursuit, and took measures at once to embark troops on the York River, to be landed at West Point, on the railroad to Richmond—Gloucester, in the meantime, having also been occupied by our forces. Everything inside the former rebel lines was found to be in the most utter confusion, indicating that the flight was hasty in the extreme. Seventy-one pieces of heavy artillery were found in their works, spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents, and the private property of the officers. Persons left in the town state that a large amount of ordnance stores was also thrown into the river, to prevent them falling into our hands. Our gunboats passed above Yorktown, and shelled the shore on the way up. The best information received led to the belief that the rebels fell back to Chickacoming Creek, beyond Williamsburgh, where it was expected they would make a stand. They are represented to be much demoralized, however, and whether they can now be brought to face our army, remains to be seen.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac* yesterday came down below Sewall's Point, but remained stationary there. It was supposed that she was there to endeavor to prevent any expedition up James River to cut off the retreat from Yorktown. No other steamers accompanied her.

Important events are expected to occur in the vicinity of Corinth, to-day or to-morrow. The War Department yesterday received dispatches from Gen. HALLECK, which lead to this belief. In the absence of definite knowledge of what these events are likely to be, an idea may perhaps be gathered from the dispatches from Pittsburgh Landing this morning. A reconnoissance was on Saturday pushed in the direction of Corinth, which found the enemy, 4,500 strong, at Farmington, with four pieces. Our forces immediately attacked them, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in fine style, compelling the rebels to abandon everything, leaving thirty dead on the field. Our cavalry then pushed through to Booneville, took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track there, and destroyed the bridges. Our loss in this gallant affair is only two killed and twelve wounded.

Gen. MITCHEL telegraphs to the Department that an expedition from Bridgeport has advanced twelve miles toward Chattanooga. It was ascertained that a panic exists there, and that the rebels are moving all their property to Atlanta, Ga. Another expedition had penetrated to Jasper, and found a strong Union sentiment.

We have reliable particulars, this morning, from our special correspondent, of the bombardment and capture of Fort Macon. We captured, with the fort, fifty guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, a large quantity of shot and shell, 400 stand of arms, a large store of provisions, 430 prisoners and 30 horses, and have secured a port of entry, where large vessels can carry supplies to Gen. BURNSIDE's army without difficulty. The garrison, as before stated, were released on parole, and were allowed to take their private effects with them—the officers retaining their side-arms.

Gen. RENO, with the forces under his command, having failed to accomplish entirely the destruction of the locks on the Dismal Swamp Canal, during the expedition which resulted in the battle of South Mills, Commander ROWAN determined with the naval force to destroy the canal itself, which was done on the 23d and 24th ult. The canal was so effectually filled up and otherwise obstructed that it will take the rebels at least three months to restore it to its original condition.

The prize steamer *Ella Warley*, in charge of Lieut. GIBSON, from Havana *via* Port Royal in three days, arrived at this port on Saturday. The *Ella Warley* was formerly the steamer *Isabel*, which carried the United States mails between Charleston and Havana. She has several times run the blockade at Charleston, carrying arms, ammunition, &c., to aid the rebels, but was captured April 28, off Havana, while on a voyage from Havana to Charleston, with a valuable cargo, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, Commander DANIEL B. RIDGELEY. The *Ella Warley* now lies at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. The *Santiago de Cuba* chased the *Nashville* several hours on the 23d ult., but was unable to overtake her.

The capture of another important prize is reported. The rebel steamer *Bermuda*, which sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of April, for Bermuda, was taken on Sunday last, off Hole-in-the Wall, by the steamer *Mercedita*, Commander STELLWAGEN, and arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, in charge of Prize-Master ABBOTT. Her cargo was principally powder, munitions of war and arms. The captain, crew and twelve passengers on board the *Bermuda* were also taken. The steamer *Florida*, captured at St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, also arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Saturday afternoon, in charge of Prize-Master LEWIS. She has about 200 bales of cotton. WM. H. HARRISON, the pilot, with the engineers and nine of the crew, took the oath of allegiance and came aboard the steamers. The nine of the crew who refused to take the oath were put ashore in St. Andrew's Bay.

In despair of being able to extricate the pirate steamer *Sumter* from the harbor of Gibraltar, the rebel authorities have at last concluded to sell her. A dispatch received by the *America*, at Boston, states that Capt. SEMMES and his officers arrived in Southampton on the 17th ult., and that the piratical crew had been paid off and discharged.

There is no doubt that the capture of New-Orleans has created a panic among the rebels, high and low, amounting to absolute demoralization. They seem to know not in which direction to turn for consolation and relief. There seems to be no reason to question the report that the National success at New-Orleans was followed immediately by the capture of Baton Rouge, for a rebel dispatch, dated the 1st inst., announces that some of our vessels had gone up the river.

The batteries comprising Fort Pillow are thus enumerated: No. 1—Back casemates sunk in bluffs, one 10-inch rifled columbiad. No. 2—Shore battery, five 32-pounders, now submerged. No. 3—Fires from but two 10-inch columbiads. No. 4—Two 10-inch columbiads. No. 4—One rifled 64, two 34s., and five 32s. No. 5—One 10-inch columbiad, two 8-inch columbiads, one 32, one 13-inch mortar. No. 6—Five rifled 24s. No. 7—One 64. The two last batteries are on the bluff, and the first five are shore batteries.

A gentleman, who on Sunday last had a long interview with Gen. SCOTT, in Elizabeth, N. J., states that he declares that the war will surely be virtually over by the 1st of July next. He expresses the utmost confidence that by that time Gen. McCLELLAN will have completely subdued and driven the rebels from the field. He also expresses the utmost admiration of the manner in which the President and the Secretary of State have managed their share of the responsibilities of the times.

The Chicago *Post* states that, in addition to the iron-clad gunboats of Commodore FOOTE's flotilla, there have been for some time in the course of building a fleet of *eight steam rams*, to be added to the Mississippi fleet. Six of them are on the stocks at Pittsburgh; the others at St. Louis. They were formerly used as towboats, and are the best and strongest craft on the river. The hulls and machinery are nearly new. They are to be overhauled and strengthened, the hulls by additional bulkheads and solid beams of immense strength. The bows will be rendered almost a solid mass of timber and iron, and provided with a projecting ram which will demolish anything with which it may come in contact. Two or three of these formidable war vessels are already launched, and nearly ready for service. What armament they are to carry is not stated, but their great speed and immense strength will render them more than a match for any of the fabulous rams we hear of from Memphis and New-Orleans. In addition to these, the new gunboat *Eastport*, captured from the rebels on Tennessee River, will be out in the course of a few weeks. She is at Mound City, but owing to the flood, work has been suspended for the present. She can be completed in two weeks.

Capt. D. CHALFANT, of the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, arrived at Louisville, from Nashville, on Tuesday last, in charge of 107 prisoners of war, captured by Gen. MITCHEL's forces at Huntsville, Ala. They were mostly members of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, but some were from Georgia and Alabama. Among them is a General of Tennessee State Militia and a Major in the rebel army. They were on their way to Camp Chase.

Capt. HENDERSON, of the schooner *C. M. Neal*, from Jacksonville, which arrived yesterday, reports that place as in possession of the rebels, and the gunboats *Pembina* and *Seneca* at anchor off the town. The gunboat *Ottawa* sailed for Port Royal April 20.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday evening anniversary sermons were preached on behalf of the following societies: The New-York Bible Society, Rev. Mr. Duryea, of the Collegiate Church, and Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of Albany, officiated; the American and Foreign Christian Union, Rev. Kingston Goddard, of Cincinnati, delivered the discourse; A. F. G. Society and Home for the Friendless, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler; Seamen's Friend Society, Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Howard Crosby, D. D., and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, (O. S.,) in whose aid Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., preached.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that large cash investments in real estate have been made during the past week, by New-York capitalists, on South Broad-street. The distance from Jackson-street to Moyamensing Road, on the east side of Broad-street, consisting of some five or six squares, and taking in the whole of the Shetsline, West, and part of the Bond estates, have been thus purchased, and contracts are being made for the improvement of the two squares below Jackson-street, fronting Broad, this present season, with beautiful dwellings. The boulevard parks and paving are to be extended south from its present terminus near Jackson-street, as the above improvements progress. This large purchase has been made for cash, after a careful investigation of several weeks, of the different localities of the city, on the part of the purchasers, and further negotiations are in progress, by the same parties, for like investments below Federal-street.

Missouri elects two United States Senators through its Legislature, and it seems that there is no lack of candidates. Among those named are Hamilton R. Gamble, James H. Birch, Willard P. Hall, Frank P. Blair, John B. Henderson, Sample Orr, S. M. Breckinridge, James Craig, J. S. Phelps and S. M. Glover.

Mr. JOHN F. MUNROE, the Mayor of New-Orleans, the Boston *Transcript* learns, was formerly engaged in the clothing trade in this City, and afterwards conducted the same business in New-Orleans. About two years since he was suspected of sympathy with the North, and at that time published a card indignantly repudiating the charge.

Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON has given an opinion that handbills cannot be inclosed in newspapers and sent through the mail, without subjecting them to letter postage.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered decision on appeal in the case of the People *vs.* CHARLES NOAKS, convicted of forgery at the General Sessions. The opinion passed upon an important question respecting forgeries with intent to defraud corporations and unknown persons. Appeal is taken in the Hackley matter, from the order of Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and pending the argument thereon, a stay of proceedings is granted in respect to the injunction.

The speculative excitement heretofore noticed at the Stock Exchange, continued on Saturday, and carried up Stocks 1@2 ℘ cent. above the advanced figures of Friday. The 6 ℘ Cents of the United States sold at par; New-York Central at 87¼ ℘ cent. Money was loaned to the Brokers at 4@5 ℘ cent. Gold advanced to 102¼; Exchange on London to 113¼@113½ ℘ cent. The deposits with the United States Treasury were brought to a close at 1 o'clock by reason of the limit of $50,000,000 being reached.

Flour was less active on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was in moderate request, at steady rates. Corn was salable and firm. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Sugars and Whisky—the latter article at advanced rates. Spirits Turpentine was in fair demand, and was scarce. Fish attracted more attention. Cotton was dull and heavy. A pretty good business was reported in Tallow and East India Rice. The freight market, though not very brisk, favored shipowners. There were 516 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Great News—Another Rebel Stampede.

At an early hour on Sunday, under the profound darkness of the night, the entire rebel army in and near Yorktown, reckoned by common report at a hundred thousand men, evacuated their intrenched position, leaving their heavy guns, a vast amount of ammunition and medical stores, and the private property of their officers behind them. A large portion of their ordnance stores is said to have been thrown into York river for the want of time and means to carry them off. Our first dispatch states that the heavy guns were left in position rather than risk an alarm to our army by the noise or confusion of their removal. The whole extraordinary operation, which has startled the public by its unexpected occurrence—to say nothing of its inexplicable motive—appears to have been conducted with an expedition little short of a complete panic, from the fear of the consequences of remaining a single hour longer. It was scarcely probable that a general assault would have been made by Gen. McCLELLAN on Sunday morning, but the rebel commanders were evidently unwilling to trust to the chance of another day's delay. Judging from the evidences of hasty flight which they left behind them, they stood not on the order of their going, but incontinently cleared out on the instant, as best they could.

The later dispatches, on the authority of deserters who escaped into our lines, afford some insight into the military counsels which led to this movement. Gen. ROBERT LEE, Commander-in-Chief, arrived on the ground last Wednesday, and having examined the defences, pronounced them untenable. In this opinion he was seconded by Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSON, while Gen. MAGRUDER dissented, and appears to have had the voice of the army with him. His opinion was, that if they could not fight then and there, no successful stand could be hoped for at any other point in Virginia. The same deserters represented that the rebel army were greatly disheartened and demoralized after the order of evacuation was made known.

The retreat was not arrested at Williamsburgh, where, some weeks ago, another line of intrenchments was said to have been thrown up. A stand may be made by the rebel Generals, or compelled by Gen. McCLELLAN, at Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburgh. Gen. McCLELLAN lost no time yesterday in pursuit. He telegraphs that FRANKLIN's Division has been moved from Gloucester, (also in our possession,) and that his own flying artillery and cavalry, supported by infantry, together with his gunboats, have been moved forward with the greatest expedition, and that no time will be lost in driving the enemy to the wall. That he will give a glorious account of yesterday and to-day's work, we have not a doubt.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—On Wednesday last Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in the Senate for the reorganization of the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army. It is understood that this measure was initiated at the suggestion of the President, and has the warm approval of the Secretary of War, and of all the experienced Generals now in command.

The Department, as at present organized, was calculated only to discharge the duties incident to the small number of regiments that something more than a year ago constituted the regular army of the United States. As then organized, it was ample for the prompt discharge of all duties devolving upon that bureau. But within the past twelve months our army has swelled from twenty regiments to more than eight hundred—our peace standard has been furled, and instead of a few companies lazily dreaming away existence in the idleness of watching fortresses that had never been confronted by an enemy, we have three-quarters of a million of armed men engaged in active service. These are scattered over an extent of country of a greater area than was ever before covered by the operations of hostile armies.

Notwithstanding this vast accumulation of labor, the available force at the disposal of the Adjutant-General stands as it did before the war. Though the work of the Department has been promptly performed, it has been kept up only by a sacrifice, such as the country has no right to demand of the officers employed. Only by ignoring rest, and steadily laboring through the hours usually devoted to recreation, have they been able to keep pace with the demands occasioned by the increased forces engaged in the field. The work has been done, but the men who have performed the labor have been literally worn out in the service.

Were it simply a question of enduring fatigue, doubtless the officers now employed would manfully struggle on until the catastrophe to the rebels now impending shall put an end to the rebellion. But besides the labor imposed upon them, the officers serving in the Department are obliged to endure also the mortification of being deprived of promotion—the greatest incentive to action that a soldier can have. There is literally no advance in the Department, and men like Col. TOWNSEND, Lieut.-Col. NICHOLS, Maj. GARESCHE and Capt. RUGGLES, who are doing more than their brother officers in the field, find themselves ranked by men who entered the army their juniors, and who have not given half the time, labor and ability that they have to the organization and perfecting of the army. By providing for promotions in the Department, Mr. WILSON's bill repairs in a measure the injustice heretofore, and without, as is too often the case, materially increasing the numbers employed. The measure cannot but commend itself to the favorable consideration of Congress, and should be promptly adopted.

Rebel Swaggerers.

Certain sympathizers with the slaveholding oligarchy of the South plume themselves much—sorely lacking other occasion—upon the defiant tone of the Mayor of New-Orleans in his letter of abdication to Commodore FARRAGUT, upon the like outbreathings of the Southern Press, and the attempt to drive the loyal East Tennesseeans from their homes. These incidents are pointed at as evidences that although the insurgents may be beaten, they cannot be subdued; and that, although they fight for Slavery, they themselves "never, never, never will be slaves" to the Constitution and the laws. Perhaps it is not strange that a few weak-kneed people should be affected by this kind of talk, and shake their heads with doleful doubt over these malignant manifestations.

But it should be constantly borne in mind that the men who planned this rebellion and accomplished it are still, and, in the nature of things, must long be, the only mouth-pieces of the South. In the Free States it is the people who govern and the people who speak; in the Slave States the leaders govern, and of course the leaders speak. They have so managed not only the political but the social affairs of that part of our country during many years past, that no man not thoroughly committed to the cause of progressive Slavery could obtain any post or position of influence. It would seem superfluous to remind any intelligent person who has observed the course of events during the past fifteen years, that the men who are now leaders of the rebellion have been able, by the aid of the desperate, shiftless, adventurer class created by Slavery, to obtain absolute control of the Press and of the pettiest local politics. Residents of Slave States, whether of Northern or Southern birth, have been compelled either to talk Slavery and secession, or to be quiet; for their rights, as American citizens, to freedom of the Press and freedom of speech, have not been sustained by their Government. Every person who knows anything of public affairs knows this; and yet it would seem that some persons had forgotten it; for there are some, though few, who talk as if they expected the effect of all this intrigue, usurpation, and terrorism, extending through a series of years, to disappear instantly in every place where the National arms are successful. On the contrary, we must expect all the leaders of this insurrection, the political leaders, the Generals, the Colonels, and the subordinate officers in the rebel army, the local magistrates of the Slave States, and the journalists there, to resist as long as they can by all means in their power, and to submit, when they must submit, cursing and reviling. They are fighting the fight of the desperate. With them it is a question of success or ruin; and they will bear themselves accordingly.

But we must also remember that this insurrection is to test the question whether the slaveholders of the South shall rule the South, sever the Republic, and destroy the Government. We should remember that these slaveholders number but a quarter of a million, and that of these not one-half would persevere in their resistance to the Government, were the leading rebels of their section once repressed. From slaveholders thoroughly committed to the rebellion, we must expect no voluntary submission. They will yield only to force; and that force we must apply to them, heedless of their ravings. Then we can go on to the performance of one of the most important parts of the gigantic task before us, which is the elevation of the non-slaveholding residents of Southern States to a proper appreciation of their rights and duties as American citizens, the diffusion among them of intelligence, the securing to them, and to all their fellow-citizens, of freedom of speech and of action, and then the slaveholder's tyranny, of which the Mayor of New-Orleans utters one of the dying shrieks, will be extinguished forever.

A CHANCE FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY INQUIRY.—Before the Investigating Committee is disbanded, and Mr. CAMERON dismissed to his mission, there is an additional point or two in the transactions of last Spring that will bear inquiry. When Mr. CUMMINGS was appointed commission and forwarding agent for the Government in New-York, because of his "familiarity with the railroad system of Pennsylvania," it was because Washington was in imminent danger, and there was not a moment when railroad communication might not be severed. That communication *was* severed. The Seventh Regiment reached Philadelphia on the 20th of April, to find the bridges on both roads to Baltimore destroyed. It was actually embarked upon a large steamer, and carried to Annapolis around Cape Charles. Will it be credited that all this time there was a safe, expeditious and perfectly free thoroughfare to Washington, which the War Department never used? The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is an artificial river which unites the two bays of those names. The channel is of unusual breadth and depth. The largest schooners, and propellers of considerable burden, pass through it daily. It is in a right line between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Along it all the troops and supplies wanted for the Capital could have been passed in an uninterrupted current to Annapolis. Fort McHenry could have been reinforced and victualled without a soldier passing through Baltimore. In short, the entire panic of the Northern people might have been saved. Why, it will be asked, was not the attention of the War Department called to this avenue? It was so called. The transportation agents here were assured that tugs and barges sufficient to move any number of troops, could be set in motion at once at Philadelphia. While the movement of regiments whose instant presence at Washington was most urgent, was wholly suspended, the agents of the Department were refusing to use a route upon which only thirteen and a half miles of canal navigation interposed between the waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeake, and over which an army can be passed with very little more delay than if it traveled over railroads in perfect order.

Simply as a matter of curiosity, and quite without reference to penal consequences, it would be pleasant to know why the Department declined to use the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.—We publish in the TIMES of this morning the opinion of Judge SELDEN in this important will case, who, with Judge SUTHERLAND, dissented from the judgment of the majority of the Court. The litigation commenced in March, 1856, at the death of Mr. HENRY PARISH, and is now terminated by the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. PARISH left three codicils, which were contested by his brothers, on the ground of undue influence and incapacity. The Surrogate, after taking testimony for two years, admitted the will and the first codicil to probate, and rejected the last two codicils. This decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1858, and from this judgment the widow appealed to the Court of Appeals. The case was elaborately argued, in January, 1861, by Mr. EVARTS for the widow, and Mr. O'CONOR for the contestants, and in the following June the Court ordered a reargument, they being equally divided in their opinions and unable to agree. The case was reargued in January, 1862, Mr. PORTER and Mr. O'CONOR for the contestants, and Mr. EVARTS for the proponent, and in April the Court rendered its decision, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Before the second argument Mrs. Parish, the widow, had passed from the scene, and her heirs and next of kin became parties to the suit. By the decision of the Court of Appeals, the will and the first codicil are admitted to probate, and the second and third codicils rejected. The charities, $10,000 to the Bible Society, $10,000 to the Orphan Asylum, $10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and $20,000 to the Eye Infirmary, are defeated by this decision.

By the will of Mrs. PARISH, the bulk of her estate is left to her five brothers, JOSEPH, HENRY, EDWARD, RICHARD and RUFUS K. DELAFIELD.

The three volumes of evidence reveal a web of fact, experience and motive, rarely matched in works of fiction, and the three remaining volumes of briefs and arguments exhibit an array of learning, ingenuity and sustained ability, that will always place this suit in the front rank of the *causes célèbres* of American jurisprudence.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

Dispatches from Gen. Butler to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
SHIP ISLAND, April 13, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report my safe arrival at Ship Island on the 21st of March, after a series of casualties, set forth in my last report from Port Royal to the General commanding the army, but from thence no further accident.

For three days after my arrival a storm prevented the landing of either troops or stores. Upon consultation with Flag-officer FARRAGUT, I was informed by him that he would probably be able to move in seven days. Accordingly, by dint of the most strenuous labor of my troops, day and night, I had embarked and ready for embarkation 6,000 of my best men to support his operations, a force judged to be sufficient for the advance, to be at once supported by the remainder of my disposable force. After waiting four days with the troops on shipboard, I learned from the flag-officer that the storm and low water at the bar had prevented his getting his ship into position. For various reasons I disembarked the troops and shall reëmbark to-morrow, and shall sail for the head of the Passes, when, I am informed, the navy will be ready for operations.

I have pleasure in reporting the safe arrival of all the troops assigned to this Department. The last regiment from the North arrived last night, the Connecticut Thirteenth Volunteers—except NIMS' battery, the only drilled corps of artillery given me—which had, for some unexplained reason, been detained at Fortress Monroe. During my enforced delay by shipwreck, Gen. PHELPS had sent away both the *Constitution* and *Fulton* steamers, so that I am much crippled for transportation; but where there is a will there is a way, and I shall be able, by means of sailing vessels under tow, to make my way up the Mississippi; but for ulterior movements on the coast, one, at least, of these steamers will be of the last necessity, as well as several light draft steamers, for which I had made requisitions on the Quartermaster-General.

In the meantime I have sent a regiment and a section of a battery, under the direction of Major STRONG, my Chief of Staff, to coöperate with the navy to demand an apology for an insult to our flag of truce, sent on an errand of mercy with a shipwrecked passenger, as well as to destroy the position of a regiment of the enemy at Pass Christian. This service was gallantly performed and the proper apology made at Biloxi. The town surrendered into our hands, and the rebels at Pass Christian, an equal force, with four pieces of artillery drawn from their camp, which, with its materials, was burned. No lives were lost and only two of our men were wounded. I trust my next dispatch by the first opportunity of sending by a mail steamer, will give an account of a larger and as successful an operation. I think it due to the good conduct of the brave men of that expedition, to ask to have published the General Order upon that subject inclosed. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
SHIP ISLAND, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The Major-General Commanding desires publicly to testify his approbation of the gallant courage and good conduct of the Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, Col. CAHILL commanding, and a section of the Sixth Massachusetts Battery under Capt. EVERETT, in the recent expedition to Biloxi and Pass Christian, as exhibited by the report of the staff officer in command of that expedition. Of their bravery in the field, he felt assured. But another quality, more trying to the soldier, claims his admiration. After having been for months subjected to the privations necessarily incident to camp life upon this Island, these well-disciplined soldiers, although for many hours in full possession of the rebel villages, filled with what to them were most desirable luxuries, abstained from the least unauthorized interference with private property, and all molestations of peaceful citizens. This behavior is worthy of all praise. It robs war of half its horrors; it teaches our enemies how much they have been misinformed by their designing leaders as to the character of our soldiers and the intention of our Government. It gives them a lesson and an example in humanity and civilized warfare, much needed, however little it may be followed.

The General Commanding commends the action of the men of this expedition to every soldier in the Department. Let it be imitated by all the towns and cities. We shall present a living witness that the soldier fights only for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEORGE C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparations for Reopening Southern Ports.

Circulars to Foreign Governments from Secretary Seward.

Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 4.

REOPENING OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

The following two important circulars have been addressed to the foreign ministers, announcing the reopening of communication with Southern localities reconquered from the insurgents:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to state for your information, that the mails are allowed to pass to and from New-Orleans and other places which, having heretofore been seized by insurgent forces, have since been recovered and are now re-occupied by the land and naval forces of the United States. It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails, as far as the Government finds it necessary for the public safety. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of your Government, that a Collector has been appointed by the President for New-Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports, which are now closed by blockade, at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation. I am, Sir, your obt. servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

CONTRADICTION.

There is authority for stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for the story in circulation relative to French intervention, or an armistice with the rebels, &c.

THE DISTRICT EMANCIPATION ACT.

The Commissioners under the Emancipation act of the District of Columbia commenced their sessions in this city on the 28th of April, but up to this date have had applications for pay for not exceeding fifty liberated slaves. In most cases in the District, Slavery has for years been only nominal, and servants were held not for their value, but from mutual convenience and good will. Many owners will decline to receive pay, and be thankful to have the United States Government take charge of old and decripit slaves that they have been supporting. The form of proceedings adopted by the Commissioners will effectually protect the Government against all frauds. It is as follows: The petition of the claimants, after giving the names and residence of the petitioners, states that at the time of the passage of the act they held a claim for the service or labor of a person of African descent, giving name, age and description, and the manner in which such claim was acquired, and the value. The petition further states that the claimant is a true and loyal citizen of the United States, and has not borne arms against them, and that he has not brought the slave into the District since the passage of this act. The petitioner also states that the claim does not originate by virtue of any transfer made by any person who has in any manner aided or sustained the rebellion against the United States. The petition closes by asking the Board to determine the validity of the claim, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity with the provisions of the act. This petition must be sworn to, and if the Commissioners doubt the facts, they can summon other witnesses, and the slaves themselves before them, and then make their appraisement, which is transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury within nine months, who will thereupon pay the awards.

AN EXCURSION TO FREDERICKSBURGH.

The excursion which Secretaries SEWARD, CHASE and STANTON, and Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON, with Gen. MOREHEAD, started upon last Friday night, in the steamer *Miami*, had not its destination, as was guessed at the time, in the vicinity of Yorktown, but Fredericksburgh. The gentlemen debarked at Aquia Creek and proceeded thence, five miles, to the ruins of the Potomac Creek bridge, by rail on the locomotive tender—the luxury of passenger cars not yet being reintroduced. Thence they took saddles and one wagon. The completion of the railroad through from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh only waits now upon the reconstruction of the Potomac Creek bridge, and that is reported to be in such a state of progress as to justify the confident expectation of its completion within a week. The work there is reported to be prosecuted vigorously. A bridge of canal boats is thrown across the river at Fredericksburgh, and the town is policed by our troops. The party returned by the way of Bell Plains, several miles below Aquia Creek, and reached this city in time for breakfast this morning.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BERMUDA.

The U. S. steamer *Mercedita*, Commander STELLWAGEN, on the 27th ult., about fifteen miles north of Hole-in-the-Wall, captured the steamer *Bermuda*, loaded with articles contraband of war, among which are 42,000 pounds of powder, seven field-carriages, and a number of cannon, swords, pistols, shells, fuses, cartridges, saltpetre, saddles, ingots of tin, &c. She has been taken into Philadelphia for adjudication.

LETTERS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

On and after the 1st of June next all letters mailed in the United States and addressed to Nova Scotia will be required to be prepaid by United States postage stamps, at the existing rates, namely, 10 cents for all distances not over 3,000 miles from the frontier line, and 15 cents for greater distances. All letters received from Nova Scotia after that date will come fully prepaid, and are to be delivered without further charge.

AMERICAN HARDWARE IN RUSSIA.

Do American manufacturers generally know that the Emperor of Russia, by advice of his Council, has authorized the importation into Odessa and other Southern ports, for six years, for purpose of trial, the following articles?

1. Detached portions of agricultural implements—as plowshares, coulters, teeth of harrows and cultivators, cast-iron wheels for wheelbarrows, free of duty.
2. Shovels, spades, rakes, pickaxes and steel pitchforks, at a duty of fifty ropecks per pound.

VISITORS TO YORKTOWN.

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND and L. W. JEROME, of New-York, left Washington this afternoon for Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters.

The Affairs of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, May 4.

The Nashville *Union* of the 3d contains a call signed by 150 influential citizens, assigning Monday for a meeting to take measures to restore the former relations of Tennessee with the National Union.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 3, 1862.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	99½	50	Pac. M. S. Co..b10	117¾
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81, Coup	99⅞	100	do.........b30	117¾
[illegible]	do...........	100	110	do............	117¾
[illegible]	do...........	100½	427	do............	117¾
[illegible]	U. S. 5s '74, Coup.	92	850	N. Y. Cen. R. R...	86¾
[illegible]	do...........	93	100	do.........b30	86⅞
[illegible]	Treasury 7 3-10 ℔ c.		150	do.........b30	86¾
	Notes, small....	102¾	100	do.........s30	86⅝
[illegible]	do...........	102¾	100	do.........s10	86⅝
[illegible]	do...........	102¾	200	do............	86¾
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1 y'r Cs.	99¾	100	do.........b10	86⅞
[illegible]	do...........	99¾	100	do.........s60	86½
[illegible]	Coup. Bd., '79	96	1350	Erie Railway.....	38
[illegible]	War Loan....	95	100	do.........b60	38⅛
[illegible]	State 5s.....	83	100	do.........b60	38
[illegible]	Mich. State 6s, '78	94	650	do............	37⅞
[illegible]	Tenn. State 6s, '90	59	100	do.........b30	37⅞
[illegible]	do...........	58½	200	Erie Railway pref...	62¾
[illegible]	do...........	58⅝	1550	do............	62⅞
[illegible]	do...........	58¾	250	do.........s60	72¾
[illegible]	[illegible] St. 6s b60	60	50	do.........s30	62⅞
[illegible]	N. Caro. St. 6s...	67	100	do.........b30	63⅛
[illegible]	do.........b30	67½	700	Harlem R. R.......	13¾
[illegible]	Missouri State 6s.	51¾	25	do............	13⅞
[illegible]	do...........	52	200	do.........b60	13⅞
[illegible]	do.........b30	52¼	250	Hud. R. R......b30	37
[illegible]	do...........	52⅛	300	do............	36¾
[illegible]	Missouri 6s, Iss. to		10	do............	36⅞
	H. & St. Jo. R...	61¾	100	do.........b60	37
[illegible]	California St. 7s.	90	100	Harlem R. Pref.....	34½
[illegible]	N. Y. Central 7s.	104	200	do............	34¾
[illegible]	Erie 2d Mt. Ex. '79	104	300	Brooklyn City R...	116
[illegible]	do...........	105	10	Nor. & Wor. R.....	45
[illegible]	Erie R. 4th Mt. Bs	89¼	250	Reading R.........	45¾
[illegible]	Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M	88	130	Mich. Cen. R.....	57¾
[illegible]	Hud. Riv. S. F. Bs	103½	100	do.........s30	57½
[illegible]	Har. 1st Mtg. Bs.	99¾	500	do............	57⅛
[illegible]	M. C. 8 ℔ c. b. old.	100	250	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24
[illegible]	Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c		100	do.........b60	24
	1st m. sk. fd. c. b.	104	200	do............	23⅞
[illegible]	C., B. & Q. R. 8 ℔ c. b.	103	100	do.........b30	23⅞
[illegible]	N. Ind. 1st m....	99	200	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	48
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. bds...	88½	50	do............	48½
[illegible]	C. & N. W. 1st m.	54	25	Panama R.........	129½
[illegible]	do...........	53¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.b30	61
[illegible]	C. & N. W. 2d m.	18	100	do.........s10	61
17,000	do...........	17¾	450	do............	61
5,000	do...........	17½	150	do.........s30	61
5,000	C. & N. W. int. b.	75	100	do.........b30	61⅛
4,000	Han. & St. Jo. R	45	50	do.........b30	61½
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st m..	85	100	do............	61⅛
2,000	C. & T. sk. fd. bs.	90	100	do............	61¾
7,000	Tol. & W. 2m e. in.	55	50	do.........b30	61¾
10,000	do...........	56	100	do.........s60	61¾
1,000	do...........	55¾	100	do.........s60	61¼
22,000	Mil. & P. D.C. 1m	92	100	Cleve & Pitts. R....	19¾
1,000	Gal. & C. 1m bs.	101	250	do............	19¼
1,000	Gal. & C. 2m bs.	97	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	113¾
25	Bk State of N. Y..	85	10	do............	114
10	Ocean Bank.......	78	439	Cal. & Chi. R......	69
10	do...........	80	50	do.........b30	69¼
10	Bk of N. America..	103	110	do............	69¼
5	Hanover Bank.....	80	50	do.........b30	69⅝
10	Irving Bank.......	71	200	do............	69⅛
6	Bank of Commerce.	95	200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	43⅝
25	East River Bank...	86	700	do.........b30	43¾
40	Shoe & L. Bank....	98½	100	do............	43⅝
5	Commonwealth Bk.	85	100	do.........b60	43¾
231,000	Am. Gold.......	102⅝	950	do............	43½
1,000	do...........	102½	1300	do.........s60	43
10,000	do.........b60	102½	250	Chi. & R. I. R.....	58¼
5,000	do.........s60	102¼	100	do.........b10	58⅝
70,000	do.........s60	102½	100	do............	58⅝
50	Canton Co........	14½	50	do.........b10	58½
6	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	96	175	do............	58½
10	Penn. Coal Co......	85	210	C., B. & Q. R......	65½
125	Cum. Coal Pref.....	8½	5	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	28½
50	do...........	8⅞	95	do............	28¾
400	do...........	9	68	do............	29
60	Pacific M. S. Co....	117	25	do............	29¼
445	do...........	118	50	do.........b30	29½
200	do.........s30	117	31	M. & P. Du C. 1st p...	81
200	do.........s30	116½	50	M. & P. Du C. 2d p.	61
25	do.........s30	116¼	38	do............	61¼
50	do.........s60	116	20	Tol. & Wab. R.....	10
75	do...........	117¼			

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81..Reg	99¾	450	N. Y. Cen. R.......	86½
7,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou	99⅞	200	do.........b30	86⅝
20,000	do...........	100	100	do.........s30	86⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	92¼	100	do.........b30	86⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s '68..Reg.	98	180	Erie Railway.......	38
10,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer..	99⅝	50	do.........b30	38
12,000	Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	102⅝	50	do............	37⅞
5,000	Ill. W. Loan..b30	95	50	Harlem Railroad..	13¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	58⅝	400	Harlem R. Pref....	34¾
6,000	do...........	58¾	200	do.........b60	35½
21,000	Missouri St. 6s..	52	54	Mich. Cen. R.......	57¾
9,500	Ohio State 6s '75..	[illegible]	150	do............	57⅞
4,000	Erie 4th m. bds..	90	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R..	23⅞
3,000	M. & P. D.C. 1st M.	93	50	do............	24
20,000	T. & W. 2d Mt'g.	56	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s10	48¼
3,000	do.........b30	56	100	do............	48¼
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	89	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	61½
15,000	do...........	89½	50	do.........b30	61⅝
20	Amer. Ex. Bank....	93	30	Gal. & Chic. R.....	69¼
70	Bank of Commerce.	98	50	do.........b30	69⅝
15	Bank of N. America.	104	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.....	43½
15,000	Amer. Gold.......	102⅝	200	do............	43⅜
113	Pacific M. S. Co.....	117⅝	750	do............	43¼
70	do...........	117¼	100	C. & Rock I. R.....	58⅝
25	do.........b10	117¼	200	do............	58⅝
5	do...........	117	100	do.........b30	59
100	Hudson Riv. R.....	36½			

MONDAY, May 5—A. M.

There has been a further large accession to the Money Market of this City since our last weekly review, from the continued heavy disbursements of the Government, which centre at this point from Washington and the West. The individual deposits and country bank balances in the Banks of New-York, for the past fortnight, compare as follows:

Saturday, April 19....................	$95,680,000
Saturday, April 26....................	105,623,000
Saturday, May 3.......................	109,331,000

The Specie line, in the meantime, has varied but slightly, although $1,756,000 has been sent to Europe, and about $2,000,000 exchanged with the Government for Treasury Bonds 7.30 ℔ cents., at par. The latter is wanted by the Treasury for Army and other disbursements under $5, the present lowest denomination of United States Notes. The amount required in this way to make change is so considerable, that the Secretary is said to entertain the plan of issuing, with the consent of Congress, $25,000,000 of United States Notes of lawful tender, under the denomination of $5. The market value of his Treasury 7.30 ℔ cents. has risen to 102¾@103 ℔ cent., thereby enabling him to exchange part of his reserved issue for Gold, not only for the immediate purpose referred to, but in anticipation of the 1st July interest on the Public Debt, required to be paid in Specie. The exchange has been thus far mostly with a few of the large Banks, though two of the Money Brokers in the Street, Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, $300,000, and Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., $200,000, have taken half a million of the two millions exchanged in the last few days. The operation has been construed by the dealers in Gold as an index to a higher premium, though the Banks and Messrs. THOMPSON are understood to have had on hand the amount subscribed by them respectively on Friday. At the close of business on Saturday, Gold advanced to 102⅝@102¾ ℔ cent. The books of the Treasury were closed on Saturday against any further deposits of United States Notes on interest, the limit of the recent Acts of Congress, $50,000,000, having been reached by 1 o'clock on Saturday. Four-fifths of the whole amount have been deposited in the Treasury in this City, while the remaining $10,000,000 is divided between Boston, Philadelphia, &c. This source of temporary employment for Money being closed—except so far as to replace at 4 ℔ cent. interest whatever sums may hereafter be withdrawn at 5 ℔ cent—the rates to the Brokers fell at the close of the week to 4@5 ℔ cent. per annum. The practical effect upon the credit of the Government and the General Market for Stocks is already seen in the advance of United States 6 ℔ cents of 1881 to par, and the 5 ℔ cents of 1874 to 93 ℔ cent., and a corresponding rise in nearly the entire list of Railway Bonds and Shares and City Bank Stocks. The last named have gone up, in part, from the rapid appreciation of the Government Securities which remain with the Banks from the large negotiations of last Fall, unsold. The shares of the Bank of Commerce have risen 10 ℔ cent. within a few days, while the American Exchange Bank, the second largest capital in the City, has resumed its regular dividends, and the shares are now selling at 91 ex-dividend. The other Bank Stocks have risen from 5 to 7 ℔ cent. The policy of exchanging part of their Gold, which is a dead weight at present, for United States Treasury Bonds paying the handsome interest of 7.30 ℔ cent., will probably lead to a further improvement of the Shares of the large Banks, especially.

Although this question is limited by the Department to a few millions of dollars as required through the Summer for the wants of the Government in paying interest, &c., it will probably tend to the conversion of another considerable portion of the surplus means of the Banks, in United States Notes, into the new 6 ℔ cent. Stock created by the Act of February 25, and into Treasury 6 ℔ cent. Certificates of 1864, which are being paid out in liquidation of claims upon the Treasury, and the issue of which is unlimited by law. When, however, the new 6 ℔ cent. Stock, 20 years to run, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 5 years, shall become desirable at par, the policy of the Secretary will no doubt be to afford the public creditors, in common with the holders of U. S. Notes, the privilege to convert their claims into this stock instead of twelve months' certificates. The rapid appreciation of the old stock of 1881, which cannot be redeemed under twenty years, and the premium borne by Treasury 7.30 ℔ cents., which are privileged to go into this long stock at the end of three years, (or sooner at the option of the holder,) together with the increased supply of Money on the market seeking employment, will tend to such conversions. The impression among the leading Bill Brokers in the Street, as well as with a good many of our large Merchants, is that there can be no immediate increase of regular mercantile engagements, adequate to the absorption of the heavy sums of Money constantly accumulating at Banks and in the open market. The Government is no longer a temporary borrower, at 5 ℔ cent. interest, nor is there any present belief entertained that the Secretary will risk a larger line of Deposits than $50,000.000, subject to a few days' notice, after 30 days, *unless the extension of the limit by Congress should be accompanied with a proviso that he may, if needful in paying off these deposits, when suddenly called for, extend the issue of United States Notes, of lawful tender, to a corresponding amount.* Looking to the more desirable point of giving value to and placing permanently the new 6 ℔ cent. Stock of February 25 at par, and to the reluctance of many of our financial people to extend the issue of U. S. Notes beyond $150,000,000, for the present, at least, if at all, the Secretary would probably best consult the credit of the Government and his own future convenience for the conduct of the Treasury, by adhering to his present limits; the more so, as he has plenary authority to employ 12 months' 6 ℔ cent. Certificates in his large payments, which Certificates will not fall due until after the termination of the war, as the prospect now appears. The demand for this paper is active, and the market price advanced at the close of the week to 99½ ℔ cent. Exchange on England, corresponding with the price of Gold, advanced to 113¼@113½ ℔ cent. The Specie export of the week is $742,000, leaving the Specie average at Bank, to be made up this afternoon, at about the figure of the previous return, say $35,300,000.

The Trade of the week shows a fair amount of Import entries, both of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise. ~~Of the latter~~, over one-third is in Sugar, Tea and Coffee, all of which are now paying liberal duties to the Government. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are lighter than usual, though the reopening of Lake and Canal navigation will soon improve this department of trade, as liberal export orders for Breadstuffs and Provisions continue to be received from the other side. The advices in regard to the English crop weather by the Boston steamer, to April 19, are as follows, on the authority of the Liverpool *Times*, confirmed by the course of the London and Provincial markets for Wheat:

"The weather in this neighborhood, as well as in many other parts of the country, has continued wet and boisterous, with occasional falls of snow and sharp frosts at night, and warm dry weather is now seriously wanted. Influenced chiefly by small supplies from the growers, the wheat trade at the provincial markets showed more firmness, with a general improvement of 1s. ℔ quarter, while here we have had considerable activity, a good extent of business being transacted in Wheat and Flour since this day week at 1d. ℔ cental and 6d. ℔ barrel over the improved rates then obtained. Indian Corn has also been more in favor, and advanced 3d. ℔ quarter. We have only moderate arrivals to report of Flour, Wheat and Indian Corn. The exports of Wheat and Flour are to a fair extent, while those of Indian Corn are unusually large."

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,357,020, against $2,530,914 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $1.410,166, against $2,136,284 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $742,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	94¾@100
New-York Central	83@87¼
New-York and Erie	36⅛@38⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	61⅛@63⅛
Rock Island	54@59
Michigan Guaranteed	44½@48½
Michigan Southern	21⅞@24
Michigan Central	53¾@57⅝
Toledo	41⅞@43¾
Galena	67@69⅝
Illinois Central	58¼@61⅝
Panama	123¼@129½
Pacific Mail	106@118
Missouris	49¾@52
Tennessees	55⅛@59
Hudson River	35⅛@37
Harlem Preferred	30@35
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	17⅛@19¾

The rapid advance of 5 ℔ cent. on the United States 6 ℔ cent Stock of 1881, through the past week, carried up the entire list of dividend-paying Shares and Bonds. The speculative feeling thus encouraged soon extended to the low-priced Western and other Railway Shares, so that the upward movement, before the close of the week, became quite general and exceedingly buoyant. Our table of the course of the market shows an average advance of 4 ℔ cent., and this average would be rather increased than diminished, if we were to include the Railway Mortgages and City Bank Shares, nearly all of which were in demand, and rose from 3 to 6 ℔ cent. Among the Railway Shares New-York Central was more especially influenced, as a steady-going 6 ℔ cent security, by the rise in Government Stock, than any other of the Railways. The rapid advance was stimulated by the circumstance that during the recent dullness of the market at from 82½ to 83 ℔ cent., a considerable line of *short* sales had accumulated in the Street, and some of the sellers seeing the tendency of the general market, made haste to cover their contracts. On Saturday afternoon 87½ ℔ cent. was paid for 500 shares, and the price closed 87@87½ ℔ cent. The *Bulls* in the Stock are now enabled to borrow Money on its hypothecation about as cheap as on Government Securities. The plain 6 ℔ cent. Bonds of the Company also advanced during the week to 2 ℔ cent., selling at 95 ℔ cent., ex dividend, paid on the 1st inst. Next to Central, the Preference shares of the Erie Company were most buoyant, rising to 63¾@64 on Saturday. The old stock was wanted at 38⅛ ℔ cent. The Western shares sympathized in the general rise, and were also strengthened by the news from Europe of a firm demand for Breadstuffs. The State stocks of the North and West rose 2@3 ℔ cent., and the Border State Stocks of Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina in about the same proportion. In the shares of the Hudson River Company, the rise is 1½ ℔ cent., and in Harlem Preferred shares 5 ℔ cent. The following are the latest figures for the City Bank Shares and Railway Mortgages, the advance since Saturday week being quite marked on all descriptions:

CITY BANK SHARES.

New-York........	95	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants'.........	98	Bank of N. America	103
Mechanics'........	105	Hanover...........	80
America...........	105	Irving............	71
Phœnix............	97	Metropolitan......	100
North River.......	75	Grocers'..........	85
Tradesmen's.......	94	East River........	86
Merchants'........	84	Shoe and Leather..	98½
Seventh Ward......	120	Continental.......	83
State of New-York..	85	Marine............	102
Commerce..........	96	Commonwealth......	83
Mech. Banking Ass..	82	Imp. & Traders'...	98
Broadway..........	130	Park..............	104
Ocean.............	80	Manufac. & Merch..	80
American Exchange.	91		

RAILWAY BONDS.

N. Y. Cen. sixes......	95	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔c.,'75.....	88¾
N. Y. C. sixes, sub.....	91	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ℔c.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64......	104¼	T.H.& A. seconds, 8 ℔ c.	63
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	105	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	17¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	92¼
Erie firsts, '68........	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts.....	53¾
Erie seconds, '79.......	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	17¾
Erie fourths, '80.......	89	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	75
Erie fifths, '88........	89¼	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	45
Buff. N.Y. & E. firsts. '77	88¼	Lack. & W. Bonds......	99
Hudson firsts, '69......	106	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.	103
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85.	102¼	Tol. & Wabash firsts...	85
Hudson thirds, '75......	83¾	Tol. & Wabash 2ds.....	55½
Harlem 1sts, '69-'73....	99¾	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs.	56
Harlem seconds.........	94¼	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts...	92
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔c. '69-'72.	100	Gal. & Chicago firsts...	101
Mich. Cen. s.f. 8 ℔c. '82.	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	97
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔c......	103	Chic. & R. I. firsts....	98½
Mich. S. 7 ℔c. 2ds......	75	Clev. & Toledo s. f....	90
N. Ind. firsts..........	98¼	N. J. Cen. firsts.......	105
N. I. Goshen line.......	93	N. J. Cen. seconds.....	101
M. S. & N. I. s. f.......	91¾		

The earnings of the Hudson River Road for the past month are:

April, 1862	$202,346 11
April, 1861	139,750 84
Increase	$62,595 27

We take pleasure in repeating, from our Sunday edition, that when the United States Stock of 1881 reached par on Saturday morning, on the Stock Exchange, three hearty cheers were given, by the whole Board, for the Government; and that the President of the Exchange immediately communicated this gratifying advance in the public credit, by telegraph, to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. It is also due to one of the Wall-street firms who were recently heavy buyers of United States Stocks at 92½@94 ℔ cent.—Messrs. SAMUEL HALLET & Co.—to state that they were also buyers on Saturday at par; thus practically manifesting confidence in their own assurances, through their weekly European circulars, that the Stocks of this Government, and especially the 6 ℔ cents., irredeemable for twenty years, are entitled to rank at a premium in the Money markets of the world.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY next, May 5, 1862, at the office of the Company, adjoining the Exchange, entrance on Moore-st. The polls will remain open from 1 to 2 P. M.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

The various Societies religious and benevolent commenced their anniversary celebrations yesterday, and will continue during the week as follows:

MONDAY, MAY 4.

American Seamen's Friend Society, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

American Anti-Slavery Society, Dr. Cheever's Church, Union square, 10 o'clock A. M., and evening.

American and Foreign Christian Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 10 o'clock A. M.

New-York Sunday School Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union. Sermon by Rev. H. M. STORRS of Cincinnati, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

Evening, 7½.—Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, Academy of Music. Several speakers; singing by 200 children; music by Seventh Regiment Band. Persons from abroad who are attending the Anniversaries can obtain tickets without expense by calling at the Mission, No. 26 New Bowery.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

American Tract Society of New-York, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 10 o'clock A. M.

American Tract Society of Boston, at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Temperance Union, at Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Home Missionary Society, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Female Guardian Society, in the Home Chapel, East Twenty-ninth-street, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society, at Cooper Institute, evening. Speakers, THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 o'clock—American Bible Society, Irving Hall.

Afternoon, 4 o'clock—Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Irving Hall.

Evening, 7½ o'clock—New-York State Colonization Society, Irving Hall.

Evening—Five Points Mission, Academy of Music.

Evening—American Congregational Union, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 o'clock—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Evening—Five Points House of Industry.

New-York Bible Society.

The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society took place last evening in the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The exercises were commenced by reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. SHEDD.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, President of the Society, previous to the addresses, made a statement with reference to the purposes of the Society, and the work which it had accomplished during the past year. He said that the Association was auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Its work was to put the Word of God, without note or comment, into the hands of all classes in the City of New-York. They attended especially to seamen, emigrants, humane and criminal institutions. Sunday schools in and about the City. During the past year, they had distributed 20,000 volumes among the resident population; 30,000 to seamen arriving at and departing from the port, and 25,000 to emigrants. Extra demands had been made upon the Society by the exigencies of the war. They had held two public meetings, and had through them obtained material aid to carry on the good work. Of all the 139 regiments which had departed from this City, not one was allowed to go without a full supply of the Gospel. In this work the Society had received valuable aid from the Female Bible Society, which he wished to duly acknowledge. The debt of $12,000, which had been incurred in this special work, had been discharged by this aid, together with the aid of the American Bible Society, which, at the close of the fiscal year, had presented this organization with the balance due for the volumes supplied. Most of the books distributed had been procured from the parent Society. The New-York Bible Society was, therefore, substantially out of debt, so far as such a society could be out of debt. But they owed a debt to the community, to the book of books, and to the author of that book. He called the attention of the audience to a publication by the Society, entitled, *The Bible in the Army*, giving statistics as to the work of Bible distribution among our soldiers. In conclusion, he called attention to the wonderful display of patriotism, which had been exhibited by this City in sending to the war no less than eighty-three regiments, a force greater than that which decided the fate of MARSTON MOOR, and greater than that of either of the combatants at Waterloo. In conjunction with this development of our metropolitan wealth and power, he called attention to the great responsibilities of Christians to see that this power was well directed, and impressed with God's Divine truth.

Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church, was the next speaker. He took for his topic the following: "The simple Word of God, without note or comment, is the best thing to put into the hands of an inquirer after Salvation." He did not depreciate the value of explanatory and other Christian works to rouse the attention, or, perhaps, aid investigation; but, because the Bible was without error, he deemed it the best book to put into the hands of an inquirer. There was no danger of any error turning away the attention, or confusing the mind until too late for the evil to be corrected. He cited a number of incidents of the all-powerful effect of the simple Word of God on the inquirer after truth. One case was of the conversion of a dissolute student; another, of a Catholic, and a third, of an infidel, all of whom had been led at first by the light which poured from God's own Word. In conclusion, he deduced that in Sunday Schools the Word of God should be taught as much as possible unmixed with the word of man; and that the work of Bible distribution should go on increasing. He thought there should be missionaries in the Fifth-avenue as well as in the back streets, so that the Word should reach those who were too proud to come and hear it. In conclusion, he made a most eloquent appeal for the sustenance of the Society in its good and glorious work.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of Albany, followed. He said it was not necessary to prove that this Society was doing a good work, for that fact was well known to all. The work was replete with evidences of its own efficaciousness. There were testimonies of science and art, and freedom, as well as of piety and godliness, and all that tends to elevate man, to show that this Society was doing a great and good work. But, to-night, the Society presented itself to them in a new phase. It had been called upon during the past year to do its work amid camps and battle-fields. Like the army that had sprung up from the sowing of dragons' teeth, this soil had suddenly bristled with bayonets; and the Society had been called upon to supply its portion of the work of keeping this force supplied with the Word of God. However soon peace should come, this new field would require attention in the future as well as the past, and the people would be called upon to help do the work. The soldier was a fellow-man who had a right to the Bible, who needed it, and must have it. He deserved our sympathies because they were going with their lives in their hands to do something for us. He deemed the Bible an appropriate book to put into the hands of the soldier, especially because of its contents. Nor would he exclude the Bible from a slave-ship could he succeed in placing a copy of the work in the hands of those engaged in the nefarious traffic. He quoted from the Scriptures to show that this rebellion is a war against the Bible, because it is a rebellion against the "powers that be." It was, therefore, so much the more appropriate that those who fought in defence of the Bible should receive the sympathy and support of all Christians. Let the voice of supplication go to Heaven with the shock of battle and the clash of arms. The Bible is God's book and the soldier's book. It teaches the duty of sustaining Government and never made a coward of any man. The Bible is the soldiers' book, and they should have it, because it makes them more than conquerors. If they wanted a battle-cry, let them take that of Joab: "Be of good courage and let us play the men for our cities and the people of our God." "God and our country" was a Christian battle-cry. Commodore FOOTE was a man who could pray as well as fight. He could not only wield the ten-pounder, but was himself an x-pounder of the word. For himself, he believed in the justice of the cause and had sent his son to fight in it, and he had come to this his native City to plead in behalf of the cause, because he knew it to be a glorious one.

A substantial collection was taken in aid of the work, and after the benediction the audience separated.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The Twenty-eighth Anniversary of this institution was held at Dr. HAGUE's Church, Madison-avenue, last evening. A very large audience was in attendance, including about 200 children of the institution, who varied the exercises by singing. After prayer by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, an abstract of the Annual Report was read by Dr. L. RANNEY, of which the following is the substance: Receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, $21,068 50; disbursements, $20,927 35; leaving a balance in the treasury of $41 15. The receipts in the Publishing Department, for the same time, were $17,997 65; disbursements, $16,677 50; leaving a balance of $1,320 15. The number of young women and children who have received aid from the Institution during the year is 2,335, as follows:

Adults in the Home, 208; children, 372	580
Home School No. 1, taught in Home Chapel	610
Home School No. 2, taught in West Fortieth-street	505
Home School No. 3, taught in Fourth-avenue	490
Home School No. 4, taught in Goerck-street	150
Total	2,335
Beneficiaries received at the Home since it was opened in 1847, (including readmissions,)	10,891

Many of the children of the institution of former years have now reached their majority, and are filling honorable and useful positions in life.

The schools under the supervision of the Society have been more largely attended and more prosperous than in any previous year; the aggregate number of children registered was 1,755, and the average attendance was large. The Home managers tender their thanks to the City Press for favors received during the year, and to all its friends and helpers.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, from the 1st Corinthians, 13th chapter, 13th verse: "And now abideth faith, hope, charity—these three, but the greatest of these is charity."

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the Institution.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions—Anniversary Sermon of Rev. Dr. Krebs.

The Anniversary Sermon of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was preached last evening in the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, by Rev. Dr. KREBS, before a congregation far from numerous. The pulpit was occupied by the pastor, Rev. Dr. RICE, Rev. Mr. LOWRY, Secretary of the Board, and Rev. Dr. KREBS, and the exercises were opened by singing the 92d Psalm, reading a portion of the Scriptures, and prayer by the reverend pastor.

Rev. Mr. LOWRY, Secretary of the Board, then proceeded to read an abstract of the annual report, as it will be presented, giving a brief statement of the condition and operations of the Board, prefacing it with a few remarks, in which he stated that notwithstanding the troubles which have distracted the country during the past year, the receipts and donations from that portion of the Union to which they had access was in excess of the receipts of last year from the same sources, and the close of the year saw the treasury in a healthy condition. The receipts had amounted to $136,939, and expenditures to $137,892, having a balance against the treasury of $952. The report goes into minutiæ as to the number of agents and missionaries employed by the Board, giving some interesting statements of personal experiences and conversions. At the close of the reading of the report another hymn was sung, after which the Anniversary sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. KREBS, who took for his text: 1 Thess., chap. 2, v. 16; St. Luke 11, v. 57; and Matt. 26, vs. 8 and 9. The discourse was entirely appropriate to the occasion, and in point of reasoning and eloquence was worthy the reputation of the reverend speaker. The crowded state of our columns prevents any but the simple statement that the discourse was delivered, founded on the text above given, and was heard with marked attention and interest. The congregation was dismissed with a benediction, after singing the Doxology.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

Yesterday evening, the annual sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union was preached in St. George's Church, Dr. TYNG's, by Rev. Dr. KINGSTON GODDARD. He took for his text the 19th verse of the 11th chapter of Revelations: "And I saw Heaven opened, and beheld a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war." At the close of the discourse a collection was taken up in aid of the society.

Seamen's Friend Society.

Rev. J. TODD, of Pittsfield, Mass., delivered the annual sermon of the Seamen's Friend Society, in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, last evening. Every seat in the house was occupied, and the sermon was an impressive appeal for aid for seamen. The reverend speaker took for his text St. Luke, 5th chapter, and latter part of the fourth verse: "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught." He spoke of the lesson taught by the sea, as illustrating the power and goodness of God, in its productiveness; and of the dangers encountered by the 3,000,000 sailors who go down to the sea in ships—7,500 of whom die annually; of their hardships and privations, and expressed the belief that an appeal to aid these men would not be in vain. At the close of the services a liberal collection was taken up.

Annual Sermon Before the Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary.

A very able discourse was delivered, last evening, before a large and attentive audience, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J. It was the occasion of the Anniversary of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary; there was, consequently, a large attendance of the members and friends of the Association.

The learned divine selected his text from the 9th chapter of Matthew, 37th and 38th verses: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few," &c. From this portion of Scripture he proceeded to argue the fallacy of the doctrine, that none but classically-educated and regularly-ordained ministers should be allowed to preach the gospel. He showed by authentic statistics that if none but ordained clergymen were allowed to preach, and there were no places in which people could worship except in a dedicated church, more than one-third of the adults of this country must necessarily be deprived of all spiritual instruction; for the simple reason that there were not ordained ministers enough to teach them, or houses of worship enough to contain all who are old enough to attend church. The reverend gentleman cited authorities to show that in the United States alone there are 6,000,000 of the adult population who could not attend a house of worship if they would, for the reason above stated. He said that in the town of New-Brunswick, where he resides, there were 5,000 persons who could not be accommodated in the churches, and this, too, in a place which contains only 12,000 inhabitants. He believed that in this City the proportion was much larger. The reverend gentlemen concluded with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to encourage lay preachers; at the same time he admonished them not to relax their efforts to sustain the regular ministry.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Removal.
We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)
We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.
ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Shirts and Collars Made to Order.
Style, Fitting and Workmanship unrivaled.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Circular.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.
We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store,
Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business.
DEVLIN & CO.
P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING now on hand.
D. & CO.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

P. P. P. P.
GET
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Bridgewater Paint.—
For tin roofs, brick walls, sanded cornices, iron and silica, durable and cheap.
Depôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 1, by Rev. David J. Yerkes, BENJAMIN Y. CONKLIN to Miss EMMA, daughter of James Johnson, Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

BANGS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 3, NATHAN BANGS, D. D., aged 84 years.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d st. His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend, without special invitation.

BREWSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, Mrs. HANNAH BREWSTER, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, May 6, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. D. Lander, No. 108 East 39th-st. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

BURGESS.—At sea, on Friday, April 25, on board bark *Eliza Barss*, of consumption, GEORGE W. BURGESS, (passenger,) brother of Dr. Burgess, of Ritchfield Springs, N. Y.

His remains were brought home for interment.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 3, of apoplexy, REBECCA STRINGHAM, wife of Edgar S. Boyd, aged 37 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 17 Stanton-st., without further invitation.

COIT.—In Cheraw, S. C., on Saturday, Feb. 22, of congestive fever, HENRY W. COIT, son of Rev. John C. Coit.

DODGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, W. E. Dodge, suddenly, SARAH CLEVELAND, widow of the late David L. Dodge, in the 82d year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 4, at No. 37 East 15th-st., HELEN A. S., wife of E. P. Fowler, M. D., aged 22 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at the house on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. To be buried in Orange, N. J. Friends invited, without further notice.

GIBBS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at No. 114 Lexington-av., after a lingering illness, JAMES H. GIBBS, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 35 years.

His friends, and the friends of his brother-in-law, Thomas Murphy, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., (Rev. Dr. Cummings',) where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HARRIS.—At his residence, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Saturday, April 12, Col. SILAS HARRIS, in the 76th year of his age.

MINOR.—In West Farms, on Saturday, May 3, MARY MINOR, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her nephew, Samuel V. Purdy, at 2½ o'clock, on Monday afternoon, without further invitation.

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 2, ANN MILLER, aged 82 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her nephew, J. Southard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MITCHELL.—In the battle near Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., on Monday, April 7, EDWARD LEWIS MITCHELL, Lieutenant Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, John F. Mitchell, No. 782 Greenwich-st., this day, (Monday,) May 5, at 3 P. M. His friends, and those of the family, and of his uncles, William Mitchell and Edward E. Mitchell, and the students and professors of the Columbia College Law School, are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., at 3½ P. M.

MCDONOUGH.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, May 3, HARRIET FREDERICK, wife of Francis M. McDonough, aged 26 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1 Willow-st., Fox Hill, Hoboken, at 3 o'clock on Monday, May 5.

QUINN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 4, SARAH, daughter of Edmund and Jane Quinn, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

The remains will be taken from No. 33 Tillary-st. to the Cemetery of Evergreens for interment, at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

SWIFT.—In New-Brunswick, on Thursday, May 1, J. W., son of McRee Swift, aged 6 years.

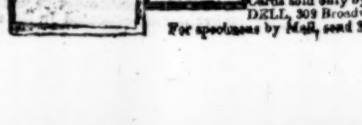
WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 1, of malignant scarlet fever, ELIZABETH BAILEY, daughter of George E. and E. B. Deodata Woodward, aged 2 years and 18 days.

Her remains were interred at Jamaica, L. I.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 209.—May 3, 1862.
29, 24, 1, 44, 15, 33, 30, 59, 31, 47, 2, 26.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 210.—May 3, 1862.
56, 43, 18, 26, 1, 15, 32, 21, 69, 48, 65, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 157.—May 3, 1862.
62, 45, 75, 43, 40, 53, 39, 49, 68, 30, 42, 48.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 216.—May 3, 1862.
48, 74, 30, 75, 24, 54, 65, 23, 35, 18, 68, 39.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.


MR. & MRS. UNION.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

"TAKE CARE OF THE MOTHS WHILE THEY'RE MILLERS."—CEDAR CAMPHOR, with Vetiver and Patchouly Leaves, and some peculiar Peppery Sachet Gums, is the effective thing to keep Moths and Bugs from Clothing. In 1 lb. Bundles, double size of 1 lb. Common Camphor, for One Dollar. Boxes of 6 lbs. at $5. Right owned by Harris & Chapman, Boston. Sold in New-York by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth-avenue Hotel; LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the 2d inst., the following report was received, accepted, and directed to be published:

The Special Committee of Five respectfully report that they have assiduously attended to the duties referred to them in consequence of the defalcations of the late Secretary, B. I. Pentz, and have had the assistance of an able accountant in investigating the Stock Ledger and the books connected therewith.

This examination has so far progressed that the Committee are nearly ready to advertise for an account of outstanding certificates, in order to have them verified, when a more complete report can be given.

A thorough investigation of the assets of the Company has been made to the 1st May inst., which shows the following results:

Bonds and Mortgages	$182,716 [illegible]
Temporary Loans	14,459 00
Bonds of the Corporation of City of New-York	10,000 00
Cash in Bank	4,208 92
Cash in Office	149 [illegible]
Real Estate	9,000 00
Accrued Interest	3,632 [illegible]
Premium due, (estimated	3,500 00
Total	$227,146 [illegible]

There are no claims for losses unsettled.

Due for rent, &c.	$537 [illegible]

SAMUEL WILLETTS,
C. V. EVERETT,
SIMON ABRAHAMS,
B. W. FLOYD,
ANDRE FROMENT,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a specimen assortment of
GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation.)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDID NUMBER.
A SPLENDID NUMBER.
A SPLENDID NUMBER.
THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
READY
TUESDAY.
TUESDAY.
TUESDAY.
PUBLISHED BY
T. B. LEGGETT & CO.
T. B. LEGGETT & CO.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building.
No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.
Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.
ALEXANDER DELMAR,
No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 19 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

COUGHS,
DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Are cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, 50 cents. Sold by the druggists
Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

FRINK'S WONDERFUL
GASLIGHT REFLECTORS,
At No. 548 Pearl-st., are CHEAP, DURABLE—SAVE GAS, REDUCE INSURANCE, and display goods in show-windows magnificently. Liberal discount to the trade.

LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE PARK BARRACKS HOSPITAL.—At the request of the New-York Surgical Aid Association, an auxiliary association of ladies has been formed, to assist in the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who may from time to time be temporarily received at the Park Barracks. They take this method of making it known to the generous and patriotic public that means will be required to accomplish this object.

Contributions in money, or any of the following articles, will be most acceptable, and may be sent to the Park Barracks, care of Mr. SCHAUFFLER, Clerk to the Surgical Aid Association, or to any of the ladies of the Committee.

Articles wanted: Clothing—such as shirts, drawers, dressing-gowns, slippers, &c.; also, old, soft towels, (those supplied by Government being new and too harsh for wounds.) Also little comforts and delicacies, viz.: arrow-root, farina, tapioca, cocoa, tea, whisky, old wine, dried fruits, preserved vegetables, fresh eggs, &c.

Money may also be sent to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., No. 51 Walker-st., in which case contributors will please specify that it is for "THE LADIES RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE PARK BARRACKS HOSPITAL."

President—Mrs. Dr. Gurdon Buck, No. 122 10th-st.
Treasurer—Mrs. Col. Bliss, Jr., Yonkers.
Secretary—Mrs. D. D. Lord, No. 45 East 19th-st.
Committee—Mrs. Morris Ketchum, No. 380 5th-av.; Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, No. 139 8th-st.; Mrs. S. M. Woodruff, No. 288 5th-av.; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No. 54 East 21st-st.; Mrs. Dr. Noyes, No 278 4th-av.; Mrs. Dr. Gillette, No. 37 West 23d-st.; Mrs. Stetson, Astor House; Mrs. H. R. Bogert, No. 14 East 25th-st.; Mrs. Elisha Peck, No. 96 East 19th-st.; Mrs. Dr. Webster, No. 14 Lexington-av.; Mrs. T. P. Bronson, No. 99 9th-st.; Mrs. Charles L. Perkins, No. 14 Lexington-av.; Mrs. H. C. Fling, No. 85 West 22d-st.; Miss J. S. Woolsey, No. 8 Brevoort-place; Miss Murray, No. 13 Washington-place.

CIGARS AT No. 91 WILLIAM-STREET.
—Havana, Principe, Manilla, German, South American and Domestic, of all sizes and descriptions, and at all prices, as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any other place in the Union.
250 M German Cigars, at $5 50 per M.
50 M German Concha Cigars, at $6 50 per M.
200 M Manilla Cheeroots, at $6 50 per M.
50 M Manilla Cigars, No. 2, at $16 per M.
200 M Domestic, various brands, from $7 to $25 per M
Nice assortment of Havana Cigars.
F. ANDREE, No. 91 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—VALUABLE ADDITIONS AND GREAT IMPROVEMENTS, THE SUMMER NUMBER, PRESENTING THE LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE FASHION MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, WILL BE OUT TO-MORROW.

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., (ONLY,)
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Druggets, Stair Carpeting, Mats, &c.
ALSO, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, &c.
LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
DRY-GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
25 PER CENT.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
For Spring and Summer wear, in great variety,
AT RETAIL CHEAP.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Invite attention to the very desirable stock contained in their
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
Which they are offering at retail at a great saving to purchasers.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

KID, CALF, DOG, BUCK, SILK AND THREAD
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
A large and splendid variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV.
CHEAP STORE!
GREAT BARGAINS
FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.
READY ON MONDAY MORNING.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Auction lot of Lace Veils, 12c. to 50c.
Auction lot of Tissue and Grenadine Veils.
Auction lot of Collars, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Auction lot of Collars, 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
Auction lot of Bands, 6c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
Auction lot of Bands, 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
Auction lot of Muslin Caps, 10c., 12c.
Auction lot of Lace Edgings, 1c. yard.
Auction lot of Linen Bosoms, 8c. to 31c.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
Auction lot of Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Auction lot of fine Hemstitch, 18c., 25c.
Auction lot of gents', all Linen, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Auction lot of gents' Linen Hemstitch, 25c.
Auction lot of Colored Borders, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
Auction lot of real Pineapple, at 25c.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
STRAW BONNET DEPARTMENT.
Opening over 10,000 new Bonnets this week.
Auction lot of Bonnets, not new shapes, 6c., 12c.
500 Pretty Fancy Straws, 25c., 31c., 38c.
750 Split Straw Bonnets, 31c., 38c., 50c.
960 Fancy Neapolitan Bonnets, 50c., 63c.
740 Pretty Hair Bonnets, 50c.
FINE SPLIT STRAWS.
400 pretty tape Braid Bonnets, 38c., 50c.
800 neat Pedal Braid Bonnets, 38c., 50c.
470 fancy Dunstable Bonnets, 38c., 50c.
600 pretty mixed Coburgh Bonnets, 50c.
FINE TUSCANS AND PEARLS.
280 fine fancy Satin Braid Bonnets, 31c., 38c.
300 white Shaker Bonnets, 20c.
200 different styles in Bonnets, 38c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
VERY BEST BONNET FRAMES
in the city, 12½c.
All the new styles in Bloomers and Turbans.
UNION, MONITOR, ERICSSON, MARGARETTA,
ERREATA,
and other styles, in Leghorn, Tuscan, Pedals, Pearls, Coburgh, Split Straws, and Dunstables.
Opening cheap lot of Bloomers, 12c., 25c., 38c.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
6,000 yards fancy Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c.
7,500 yards fancy Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
8,000 yards new styles Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c., 15c.
20,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 18c., 22c., 25c.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.
20,000 yards Dress Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c.
DRESS BUTTONS, ALL STYLES.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
BONNET SILKS, ALL COLORS.
BONNET CRAPES.
BLOND LACES, TARLETONS.
Lot LINING SILK, 18c. yard.
FLOWER DEPARTMENT.
FLOWERS of EVERY STYLE, DESCRIPTION and COLOR—ROSES, DAHLIAS, PINKS, GRAPES, &c., &c.
GLOVE AND MITT DEPARTMENT.
1,000 pairs fine Lisle Gloves, from auction, 6c., 8c.
1,260 pairs fine Lisle Gauntlet Gloves, 12c., 15c., 18c.
1,500 pairs heavy Silk Gloves, 18c.
1,000 pairs best kid Gloves, Spotted, 25c.
1,780 pairs best Alexander's Silk Gloves, 38c.
1,000 pairs best Silk Twist Mitts, 25c., 31c., 38c.
1,060 pairs best Silk Twist Mitts, 50c., 63c., 75c.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
2,160 pairs Ladies' Hose, from auction, 6c., 8c., 10c.
1,000 pairs Ladies' Hose, from auction, 12c., 15c., 18c.
3,000 pairs Misses' Hose, from auction, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
2,000 pairs Gents' Half Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
1,000 pairs Gents' Half Hose, 12c., 15c., 18c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
2,000 dozens Spool Cotton, 8c. dozen.
200 yards Spool Cotton, 2c., 3c., spool.
500 papers best Gold-eyed Needles, 3c.
500 papers best Pointed Pins, 3c.
500 bottles Lubin's Extracts, from auction, 25c.
1,000 bottles real Handkerchief Perfumes, 6c.
Braids, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Bags, Portemonnaies, Tapes, &c., &c., in full assortment.
N. B.—Just received, 480 LOTS of AUCTION GOODS, (CHEAP LOTS,) received too late for this advertisement, (ready on Monday morning.)
KINZEY SELLS
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
AT THE EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, No. 463 6th-av.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6th-av. and 28th-st.
RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
1,000 pairs Artificial flowers, 6c. to 12c.
1,000 Ladies' Straw Bonnets, 25c. to 50c.
1,000 Children's Hats, 3s., 4s. to 8s.
6TH-AV. AND 28TH-ST.
5,000 yards rich Ribbons, 8c., 10c. to 25c.
2,000 Ruches and Tabs, 8c., 12c., 18c. to 25c.
Cheap lot Parasols, 50c., 75c. to $1.
Auction lot Sun Umbrellas, 6s., 8s. to 12s.
Auction lot Corsets, $1—worth $1 50.
6TH-AV. AND 28TH-ST.
Auction lot Cambric Collars, 6c., 8c., 12c. to 38c.
Auction lot Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Hoop Skirts very cheap, 25c. to 50c.
Large lot Lace Goods from auction, cheap.
Large lot Linen Bosoms, 10c., 12c., 15c. to 20c.
4,000 round Combs, 4c.—very nice ones.
Best Pins, full papers, 3c. Needles, 3c.
2,000 Pocketbooks, 10c., 12c., 15c. to 25c.
6TH-AV. AND 28TH-ST.
Ladies' Hose, 8c., 10c., 12c. Children's, 6c. to 10c.
Gents' Socks, 6c., 8c., 10c. to 15c.
Gents' Lisle and Silk Gloves, 10c. to 25c.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, very best, 63c.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, 6c., 8c., 12c. to 15c.
Bonnets—Ladies' Silk Bonnets, $3 to $4.
Bonnets lined and trimmed, also bleached over.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
NOW OPEN,
A full assortment of all the
LEADING STYLES,
at extremely low prices.
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES, (new shades,) at $3 to $6.
FINE DRAB FRENCH CLOTH, (new shades, just out,) $4 to $7.
RICH LUSTRE BLACK SILK SACQUES, richly trimmed, at $6 50 to $10.
In point of style and quality, ladies will find our garments superior to those found in many stores on Broadway and Canal-st., and our prices we guarantee 25 per cent. less.
W. K. PEYTON,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Invite attention to
FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIES at only half price.
MOHAIR DE CHEVRES in Black and White Checks.
MOZAMBIQUES, GRASSAILLES and DE LAINES.
ALPACAS in various mode colors and a very superior quality.
PLAIN, CHECK and STRIPE MOHAIR.
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
STRIPE SHAWLS, CHECK SHAWLS, SUMMER SHAWLS, in great variety at very low prices.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
will offer at retail on MONDAY, 5th inst., their fine assortment of
CHINTZES,
materials, suitable for Slip Coverings.
PRICES REDUCED.
3-4 English Chintzes from 12c. to 25c.
4-4 English Chintzes from 16c. to 25c.
4-4 French Chintzes from 18c. to 60c.
Dimities, Twills, &c., &c., proportionately low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 274 Bowery,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! in White Quilts, Linen Damask Table-cloths, Towels, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings.
ALSO
AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 274 Bowery,
BROCHE, STELLA, CASHMERE and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, at A GREAT SACRIFICE, from the LARGE AUCTIONS during the week.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
SPECIAL SALE.
Now selling (notwithstanding the heavy tariff) BLACK SILKS at lower prices than they have been sold for years. We have all widths, from 22 to 40 inches wide, [illegible] cents up; also, MANTILLA SILKS, with [illegible]. "Please note the address."
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY.
ENGLISH COTTON, THREAD
AND
SILK HOSE.
Misses' SILK AND COTTON HOSE, (all sizes.)
Boys' ENGLISH HALF HOSE.
Ladies' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Misses' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
KID, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES.
Boys' SHIRTS, COLLARS,
AND
SUSPENDERS.
A large and complete stock of the above goods.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
100 dozen Gloves, at 25 cents a pair,
reduced from 40 and 50 cents.
100 dozen Gloves, at 50 cents a pair,
regular price 75 cents and $1.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO LADIES.
J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, May 5,
A large and elegant assortment
OF
BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLETTES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES of our own manufacture,
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway.
N. B.—This house is particularly recommended to strangers and visitors, as only one price is asked, from which no deviation is made, and all goods sold in this house are new, fashionable, and warranted the best quality for the named price.

WINDOW-SHADES
FOR
STORE WINDOWS
AND
SKYLIGHTS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND,
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

FANCY FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
FOR
BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS,
Always on hand and made to order by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, FROM $2 50 UP.
SILK WALKING SACQUES, FROM $6 TO $50.
RICH SCARF MANTILLAS, FROM $10 TO $40.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
BROCATEL CURTAINS.
SATIN CURTAINS.
DAMASK CURTAINS.
No. 359
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS,
NEW GOODS JUST OPENED,
A great variety at moderate prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

A POSITIVE SACRIFICE.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
100,000 YARDS OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
From 5c. to 25c. per yard.
13,000 yards Labellas, at 5c.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, wool filling, 6¼c.
12,000 yards Barege Anglais, broche figure, 9c.
12,000 yards Barege Anglais, printed, very pretty, 10c.
10,000 yards Check Mozambiques, 9c.
11,000 yards Check Poil de Chevre, 1s. and 1s. 2d.
10,000 yards gray mixed Poil de Chevre, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
10,000 yards gray Mozambiques, 1s. 3d.
7,000 yards gray Poplins, 1s. 6d.
6,500 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, 1s. 6d.
6,500 yards Stripe and Check Mozambiques, 1s. 6d.
6,000 yards high colors Plaid Mozambiques, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.
6,000 yards Check Silk Mixture Mozambiques, 2s.
1 case Mourning Lawns, 10c.
2 cases Mourning Challies and Delaines, 1s.
1 case Mourning Delaines, 1s. 3d.
ALSO,
1 case Chintz Poplins, 1s. 6d.; former price 3s.
1 case Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.; former price 5s.
1 case Silk Poplins, 3s.; former price $1.
1 case Silk Poplins, (figured,) 3s. 6d.; former price $1.
Besides a splendid variety of all the latest styles in dress goods, cheaper than in any other house in the City.
Ladies can rest assured that this advertisement is no humbug, that the goods are really bargains, and that the prices quoted above are not more that fifty cents on the dollar in many cases, and in no case are the goods marked at anything like their full value.
ALSO,
10 cases English Madder Prints, almost equal to French in style and printing, and very handsome, at 1s. a yard.
W. R. ROBERTS, No. 252 Bowery.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name over the door. No connection with any other store.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
CONSISTING OF
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 25 and upwards.
Black Pusher Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards.
Magpie in Grenadine Veils, in all colors.
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces.
Black Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $2 50, $3 and $4.
Mantilla Centres and Shawls, at half prices.
ALSO,
1,000 pieces of Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $2 and upwards.
Guipure and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
Lace Coiffures, Barbes, Capes and Handkerchiefs.
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Breakfast and Traveling Collars and Sets.
Infants' Waists, Robes, and Muslin Edgings and Insertings.
Together with a full assortment of every article in the trade—all at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING.
We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at WHOLESALE PRICES, commencing on Monday, May 5.
The goods are made in the BEST MANNER and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
WOODBRIGE & KEHOE,
No. 336 Broadway, corner Worth st.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES
OF THE
VERY BEST MAKE,
AT
M. & A. MYERS & CO.'S
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 623 BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL,
CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY COATINGS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
of the most fashionable styles and fabrics for
MEN'S and BOYS' SPRING and SUMMER WEAR,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi, Costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF FRENCH TIES,
SCARFS, EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS,
COLORED CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID, LISLE AND SILK GLOVES,
AND
MEN'S GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
MEN'S SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
WHITE SHIRTS, COLLARS, ETC.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE,
WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED,
Made without seams, and beautiful goods.
A large variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
RICH FANCY SILKS, at 90c.; worth $1 75.
RICH SILK GRENADINE, at 65 cents.
NEW INVOICE OF FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
with SHAWLS to match,
At $6 50 the Dress and Shawl.
200 ROBES MEXICAN BAREGE,
At $1 60 the Dress.
500 SETS FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
From $1 75 to $2 50—worth over $5.
GREAT REDUCTION ON THE RICH LACES,
TO SELL OUT THAT DEPARTMENT.
MILLERAIES FRENCH JACONET, at 15 cents; guaranteed Fast Colors; quality of 30 cents.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR
LADIES, GENLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
A great variety at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

NEW CLOAKS!
NEW CLOAKS!!
A SPLENDID VARIETY
OF CLOTH AND SILK
SACQUES, BASQUES, CIRCULARS,
AND ALL THE LATEST
PARIS AND BROADWAY STYLES,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 Bowery.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name over the door, as other stores, in consequence of our popularity, are in the habit of representing theirs as being ROBERTS', or as being connected.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

WINDOW SHADES
AT
RETAIL.
Plain, Fancy and Gilt-bordered Shades made and put up at the shortest notice and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CARPETS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS.
The largest, cheapest and most elegant stock to be found in the City.
N. B.—Practical upholsterers always on hand. Orders executed with dispatch.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,
In every variety, style and quality, on the
MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
LADIES' FRENCH NEEDLEWORK LINEN HDKFS.
VERY FINE GOODS, AT LESS THAN HALF
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.,
IS NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
1,000 pcs. EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS
At 2s. and 2s. 6d. a yard,
FROM AUCTION, MUCH LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY HAS NOW OPEN
HIS STOCK OF FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
FULL ASSORTMENT OF CURTAIN MUSLINS,
LACE DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
EVERY VARIETY IS NOW OPENING
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
FROM BEST MANUFACTURERS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
50 CASES LADIES' AND MISSES'
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS,
BLOOMERS, MAY-QUEENS, AND ALL THE
LATEST STYLES STRAWS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE,
VERY LOW.
FULL LINE LISLE AND SILK GLOVES,
FRENCH MITTS, ALL QUALITIES,
AT MUCH LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY HAS NOW OPENED
(AND WILL MAKE ADDITION THIS WEEK)
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS HAT RIBBONS
(PLAIN AND FANCY) TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL WIDTHS AND
SHADES IN PLAIN RIBBONS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY HAS NOW OPEN
HIS USUAL VARIETY OF LADIES'
AND MISSES' MADE-UP UNDER-WEAR.
ORDERS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED
WITH DISPATCH.
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
GAUZE MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY HAS NOW A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF COLORS AND SIZES OF HIS CELEBRATED
LADIES PARIS KID GLOVES, 63c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at very low prices a large assortment of superior
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLIN, AND
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition a choice stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
In new designs and well assorted, purchased at the recent large auction sales, for sale much under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a large and well assorted stock of Staple and
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Which they are offering at moderate prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and to see to children, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing or chambermaid and waitress; has City and country reference; have no objections to the country. Can be seen this Monday and Thursday, at No. 1,335 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, who has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would assist in the waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, and take care of children or assist in washing and ironing; is very willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 127 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing or needlework; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 213 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or do the cooking of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the hoop-skirt store No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st., from 9 in the morning until 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; is a girl of neat, genteel appearance, good manners and obliging disposition, and is highly recommended by first-class Brooklyn families; would go in the country. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; knows her duties thoroughly; is well recommended; will endeavor to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant, who speaks English well, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to going in the country. Apply at No. 425 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has the very best of City reference; has lived with the very best of families; has five years' of City reference; has no objections to a short distance in the country; Newport preferred. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and baking and pastry; would assist in the washing; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a Summer house, by a colored woman; she is thoroughly competent, and can give the most satisfactory references. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who understands her business, as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Apply at No. 240 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English woman, who properly understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook; is a first-rate cook, good washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 82 East Warden-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a most respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private gentleman's family; or would like to go to Newport, or some other Summer place for the season; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer; is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 2d-av., two doors from the corner of 27th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED by a good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; has lived for several years in her last place; the best of reference given; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted for two excellent servants, both together if possible—one a thorough cook, washer and ironer; the other a most experienced chambermaid, waitress and laundress; have four years' City reference. Also, wanted a situation as cook, washer and ironer, for a respectable German woman, with unexceptionable City reference. All can be seen by applying at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.) Also 150 other servants waiting for situations.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable and experienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, or is capable of taking charge of a house in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., for one week. Also, for an experienced woman who understands cutting and fitting dresses; is also a good cloakmaker.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; will be found obliging and trustworthy; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the hair store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American young woman as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or two grown children; is a good sewer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a colored woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, by a very nice colored girl, aged 17. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; she understands her business. Best of City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, with good reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties well; makes nice bread, pies and puddings. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor. Inquire for MARY.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, for a very reliable, steady servant; is a first-rate private family cook, neat and economical, and can wash and iron to suit the most particular lady; highly recommended from first-class families; would go in the country. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a faithful, trusty servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good, thorough, plain cook; economical, obliging and neat; references unexceptionable. Apply to Mrs. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMpetent woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged English woman, a situation as child's nurse; she has had many years' experience in the care of infants and bringing them up by the bottle; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; satisfactory City reference furnished. Address E. C., Madison-square Post-office.

AS DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as dairymaid, or would assist the cook or laundress; has excellent reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman who thoroughly understands dressmaking, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; also understands hair-dressing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 77 East 9th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms; or would take the washing of a family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third-floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country with a family; has first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and assist in the fine washing and ironing; also a waitress, and has no objection to do chamberwork; the best of City reference given if required. Apply, for two days, at No. 194 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 210 Sullivan-st., Room No. 5.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, or to take care of children; can give satisfactory reference as to characte and qualifications from her former employers; would have no objection to go into the country for the summer; three years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse, who is a steady, respectable person, and who has had much experience in the care of children; she is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, or bringing it up by hand. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 54 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or will go as waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted for a very excellent nurse; thoroughly understands the charge of an infant; would go in the country, and will be found in every respect a neat, intelligent and deserving person, and highly recommended. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, 18 years old, to take charge of grown children and do sewing, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; she has worked two years at dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful; the best of City reference, if required. Apply at No. 35 West 13th-st., front room, first floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy girl, with three years' reference from her last lady, a situation as nurse, and to do plainest sewing; quick at the needle; willing to work for the lady and child; no objection to any part of the country. Wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing, obliging and kind to children; has no objections to travel for the Summer; has six years' of the best City reference. Call or address to No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference; is willing to go to the country. Call or address No. 101 Waverley-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to do some chamberwork, or to wait on grown children. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; is a good sewer, and understands dressmaking; can work in all kinds of embroidery; would do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A most respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation; can cut and fit, and can assist in housekeeping if required. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a competent person, a situation as seamstress and nurse in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to the country; reference given. Call for two days, at No. 2 West 45th-st., 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as waitress in a private family; willing to assist in chamberwork; perfectly understands her business; is willing to go in the country; can give 3 years' reference. Call for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman as waitress; has the best of City reference; has lived in the above capacity for many years. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent English girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 29 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,503 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MRS. YORKSTON, NO. 28 FOURTH-AV., returns her sincere thanks to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, for the liberal patronage she has received for the past eight years. For the better accommodation of ladies, she will remove on the 1st of May to the large marble building No. 14 4th-av., where she hopes to continue to supply all families, boarding-houses and hotels with domestics of good character, for every branch of household employment. Please remember the number—No. 14 4th-av.

SERVANTS.—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great number, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly at the Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—Wanted, for the City and country, a number of girls to fill places immediately; good cooks, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, neat girls for work. Employers can find a good selection of Irish, Scotch, English, German and Protestants at this office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—A SITUATION is wanted, by a gentleman, (30 years old,) either as book-keeper or confidential clerk. Best testimonials given. Address J. P. M., Box No. 169 Times Office.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man nineteen years of age in a grocery-store; best of reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG [illegible] speaking English, Spanish and French, desires a clerkship in a shipping house or other [illegible] requiring a knowledge of the above languages. [illegible] salary required. Address MERCHANT'S CLERK, Box No. 123 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man [illegible] years; understands the care of coaches and horses; has taken care of some of the best stock in the city; is not afraid to work at anything; has six years' [illegible] in one family, and two with another, the last [illegible] be seen in the City; is a good vegetable [illegible]; can milk a cow, and will be found willing [illegible] every way. Address J. W., Box No. 215 Times [illegible] No. 188 Mott-st., in the factory for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of long experience in the care and treatment of carriages and horses; [illegible] civil, willing and obliging, and will be highly recommended. Address W. W., Box No. 208 Times [illegible] Mr. Callan's saddlery, No. 219 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; one who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; has no objection to the country; [illegible] reference. Address E. C., Box No. [illegible] Times [illegible].

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; [illegible] has no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at, or address M. J., No. [illegible] Richmond-st., or Box No. 202 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable colored man, a situation as coachman; is intelligent and attentive to his duties. Inquire of his late employer, J. K. Hoyt, at No. 384 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant married man, with a small family, a situation as coachman and to assist in the garden; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen or heard from, for three days, by addressing A. B., No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; understands plain gardening; is a good driver and manager of horses, carriages, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Call, or address G. G., No. 97 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the Times Office, or address a note to W. M., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SINGLE young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is a thorough coachman and groom, and is highly recommended as such from his last employer; is a good plain gardener and understands grapery; the country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady and active man, as gardener; understands all kinds of forcing, kitchen and flower garden; and also the laying out of gardens and making them; has good reference. Apply at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., for C. N., for 3 days. Will go for 6 months.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER wishes a permanent situation; thoroughly practiced in all its departments; ten years in this country; is married; highest testimonials. Address R. H., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single man, a German, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, and can produce the best of references from his last employer. Call at No. 67 Nassau-st. J. K.

AS USEFUL MAN AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A Protestant young man wants a situation as above; understands vegetable gardening and is a good driver and groom; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Call, or address T., at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av., for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a wholesale establishment, or to take charge of a down-town office building, by an honest, steady, capable married man. Refers to Wm. Lewis Morris, or G. S. Robbins & Son. Address PORTER, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man a situation as waiter; one who has had long experience as butler in the old country; has many years' City reference in this country; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man of unquestionable character and ability; best of City reference. Address LIN, Madison-square Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK—ALSO, MAN OF ALL WORK.—Wanted in the country; the cook to wash and iron well; the man to take care of horse, cow, garden, &c.; must be Protestants, and well recommended for strict integrity; American, Scotch, German, Swiss or Swede. Inquire of C. T., No. 151 Nassau-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two girls—one a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other for chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, with City reference. Apply after 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 199 Henry-st.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A DRUG CLERK; one who thoroughly understands the business. Apply at No. 164 Bowery.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A RESPECTable lady, of middle age, as housekeeper in a large establishment—to take charge of kitchen and marketing; she must understand cooking thoroughly, and must also have had practical experience as housekeeper in a hotel or large family. Apply on Tuesday, May 6, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 4 St. Mark's-place.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT NURSE, to take the care of three children; one who can bring good City reference. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 48 West 26th-st.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL 25-CENT Thermometers, (Finnell's patent,) Chinese Barometers, and twenty other new articles, paying large profits. Apply to M. L. BYRN, No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 11, New-York. Catalogues sent free.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD BONNET TRIMMERS; two to learn. Also, five good saleswomen. Apply at KINZEY'S, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMBOAT. A clerk for a shipping-office and 2 conductors. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.—PARTNER WANTED FOR A new-invented Coal Oil Lamp, without a chimney, found in the United States Patent-office to be the best invention, and burning as well as gas; only such a partner is wanted who will buy the half of the patent right and having sufficient capital to begin a large business; this is the most valuable and safest patent. No agents need apply. Address H. B., Box No. 113 Times Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $10,000, to join the advertiser, who has like sum, in a safe, lucrative, staple business, with which the advertiser is perfectly acquainted, from many years' experience. Most satisfactory references given and required. It is a very desirable opportunity, as will be shown. One acquainted with the paper, book, or stationery trade would have advantages. Address, with real name and reference, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 182 Times Office.

WALL-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN, THOROUGHLY acquainted with the exchange business in Wall-st., having been engaged in it for many years, wishes a partner with $10,000 to $20,000, to do a safe business in Bank Notes, Specie, Government Securities, &c. First-class references given and required. Address BANKER, Box No. 1,212 Post-office.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHED housefurnishing and crockery store, in Brooklyn, and now doing a good paying cash business, is offered for sale. It is on the principal business street in the city, and will be sold low to a cash purchaser; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address P. D. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTNER, TO RESIDE in New-York, who can command $15,000 cash capital, will be received in a staple manufacturing business, yielding $300 per week net profit. Address STAPLE, Box No. 166 Times Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 25 FEET, TO LET at No. 90 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

COAL, &C.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 20th inst. for the delivery on the North Wharf, at West Point, New-York, of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal—clean:

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

ALSO,

750 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size,
300 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) stove size,

of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming; price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point Wharf, from canal boats, which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and 24th of August next.

E. C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

[illegible] TREASURY NOTES,

[illegible] CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

[illegible] MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
[illegible] MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS.
[illegible] AND COMMERCIAL PAPER
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.
[illegible] ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON [illegible]

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' [illegible] and all undisputed claims against the Government, [illegible] much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 5, at 12½ o'clock,
At the Stock Salesroom No. 52 William-st.

[illegible] Port d. $100	30 Firemen's Fund Ins. $10
[illegible] Ins. Co. 50	20 Germania Fire Ins. 50
25 Bank of Commerce 100	28 Hamilton Ins. 15
30 Excelsior Insurance 100	20 Resolute Ins. 100
20 Richmond Co. Gas Co. 50	

$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad First Mort. Bonds.
$10,000 Hancock County 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 N. Y. & Boston Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next Regular Sale THURSDAY, May 8, at the Stock Salesroom No. 52 William-st.
A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 3 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D.,	
Col. Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College,	Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the Vanity Fair, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO
UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 16th of May, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 12th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums of $10,000 each. None but principals need apply. Inquire of
S. SKAATS, Counselor-at-Law,
No. 111 Broadway, rooms No. 43 and 45.

$30,000 TO LEND ON CITY PROPERTY—in sums to suit applicants. Apply to [illegible] HAVENS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.
Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO. No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $35 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, No. 489 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.
N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching will be sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Birdsall, Jr., is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its unsettled business.
EDWARD CROMWELL,
WILLIAM BIRDSALL, Jr.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BIRDSALL BROTHERS, and will continue the Flour business at No. 209 Front-st., corner of Beekman, (premises recently occupied by the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall.)
WILLIAM BIRDSALL, Jr.,
of the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall.
JAMES BIRDSALL,
of the late firm of Beyer & Birdsall.

EDWARD CROMWELL has removed to No. 30 Front-st., between Coenties-slip and Broad-st., and will continue the Flour and Commission business in his own name and on his own account.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
G. D. WELLS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM H. HAVENS.

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.
All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of JONES, OVERBAUGH & JONES, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN J. JONES is authorized to settle the affairs of said firm.
JAMES P. JONES,
A. W. OVERBAUGH,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. JNO. J. JONES.

The undersigned will continue the General Engraving Business at No. 12 Maiden-lane, under the name and style of OVERBAUGH & JONES.
A. W. OVERBAUGH,
JNO. J. JONES.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated April 28, 1862.
PHILIP DATER,
Per JAS. M. BENEDICT, } Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., } Philip Dater.
HENRY DATER,
ALDEN WATTLES,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. T. HEFFNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 151 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN & CURTIS have this day associated with them Mr. WM. E. TILLINGHAST, and will continue the banking and exchange business under the style of CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., at No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COOPER & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis W. Cooper is authorized to settle all claims due the firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.
FRANCIS W. COOPER,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. RICHARD FISHER.
The business will be continued at the same place, No. 131 Amity-st., by Francis W. Cooper, manufacturer of all kinds of silverware. FRANCIS W. COOPER.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation.
J. F. D. LANIER,
M. C. MORGAN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. CHARLES LANIER.

NO. 76 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGND have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN, for the negotiation of Business Paper, and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
HORATIO S. PARKE,
(Late of Parke & Dalton.)
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 22 William st.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE HYDROPHANE OIL COMPANY, legally convened at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1862, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That from and after the present date Jos. W. Avis be no longer empowered to act as agent, or in any other capacity, for this Company, whereby he can or may contract debts for the same, and that an advertisement stating the action of this meeting, signed by the President and Treasurer, be published in one or more papers of Erie, Jamestown, and other places deemed necessary to notify the public that this Company will not be responsible for any bills or debts contracted by him.
JOHN D. BUCKHOUT, President.
KENYON COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 20 Duane-st.
N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Common Council, will meet on MONDAY, May 5, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee will attend.

Alderman FARLEY,	Councilman ORTON,
Alderman CHIPP,	Councilman JONES,
Alderman SMITH,	Councilman HOGAN,
Alderman MITCHELL,	Councilman STEVENSON,
Alderman ALLEN,	Councilman KEECH.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. KEECH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER.—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. ARTHUR & SON,
BOOT UPPERS,
SHOE UPPERS,
GAITER UPPERS,
BALMORALS.
The Customer Shoe Trade can always rely on our using none but the primest quality of every material in every variety of style and workmanship.
M. ARTHUR & SON, No. 99 Gold-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A safe and reliable remedy for all diseases originating in a diseased condition of the stomach. Your druggist sells them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A LIGHT, FOUR-SEAT rockaway, road-wagon, six-seat Germantown shifting-top buggy, six-seat rockaway, and four-seat extension-top barouche. Apply at the red brick stable on Alley No. 20, East 37th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage......60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class......$160
Third-class......66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA......SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH......SATURDAY, May 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin......$75	Steerage......$30
First cabin to London......$80	Steerage to London......$33
First cabin to Paris......$85	Steerage to Paris......$38
First cabin to Hamburg. $85	Steerage to Hamburg......$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin......$95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin......$30@$50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $95.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24......SATURDAY, June 21
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 7th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 9 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail May 21.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 5, 1862.
For Albany—10:00 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers depôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—COMmencing Tuesday, April 1, 1862, landing at Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton. Stopping at 30th-st. each way. Arriving at Yonkers 8:50; Nyack and Tarrytown, 9:45. By ferryboat—Haverstraw, 10:30; Cozzens, 10:55; West Point, 11:00; Cornwall, 11:25; Newburgh, 11:45; Milton, 12:30; arriving at Poughkeepsie 12:45. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie, 1; Milton, 1:15; Newburgh, 2; Cornwall, 2:20; West Point, 2:40; Cozzens, 2:50; Haverstraw, 3:20; Nyack and Tarrytown, 3:35. By ferryboat—Yonkers, 4:30; arriving in New-York, 5:30. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. I. P. SMITH, will leave New-York from foot of Harrison-st. every morning, at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) The ARMENIA will resume her Albany trips on MONDAY, May 12, leaving New-York from foot Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven. 3:11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
THIS MONDAY, MAY 5, POSITIVELY
GOTTSCHALK'S LAST NIGHT IN NEW-YORK.
Mr. Grau respectfully announces that previous engagements concluded for the appearance of Mr. GOTTSCHALK in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, prevent his longer stay in New-York, and therefore, on
THIS (Monday) EVENING, MAY 5,
Will be POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE of Mr. GOTTSCHALK, and on that occasion will be produced
The celebrated DUET FROM "TROVATORE,"
Arranged for two pianos, which was expressly composed by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, for Mr. Thalberg, and has been executed by THALBERG and GOTTSCHALK with immense success. To enable Mr. GOTTSCHALK to satisfactorily produce this composition, Mr. MILLS, the celebrated pianist has kindly consented to take the part which was performed originally by Mr. Thalberg.

PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Fantasie Religiose......Mollenhauer
2. Duett La ci darem la mano "Don Giovano"...Patti, Ferri
3. DUETT TROVATORE......MILLS, GOTTSCHALK
4. Aria Bravo—Mercadante......Tombesi
5. Polacca—Puritani......Patti
6. A Ricordati meditation. B Caprice burlesque on Marlborough } GOTTSCHALK.
PART II.
7. Duett—Linda......Patti, Tombesi
8. Septuor of Lucia (the celebrated finale)......Gottschalk
9. Il Balen aria Trovatore......Ferri
10. Fantasie (violoncello)......Mollenhauer
11. Laughing Song, (French Chansonette)......Patti
12. Arria Lombardi......Tombesi
13. Fantasie BALLO IN MASCHERA......GOTTSCHALK
14. Terzett Lombardi......Patti, Tombesi, Ferri
Musical Director......Signor MUIZIO.

Tickets, $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge, at Beer & Schirmer's (successors of Breusing), No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's No 12 Wall-st., and in the evening at the Hall.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will perform TUESDAY in Philadelphia, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY in Washington.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD WEEK OF TRIUMPH.
MISS BATEMAN,
THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE,
Who is pronounced by the
PRESS, THE PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC,
THE PEERLESS STAR OF THE DRAMA,
Commences her Third Week on MONDAY, May 5.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 5 and 6,
In compliance with general demand,
THE HUNCHBACK.

Miss BATEMAN	as	JULIA
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.	as	Master Walter
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS	as	Sir Thomas Clifford
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT	as	Modus

An excellent cast throughout.
Leader of the Orchestra......Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The doors will be opened hereafter at HALF-PAST SEVEN (instead of 7 o'clock). Performances commence at 8 o'clock. Box-office open from 9 till 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of MISS BATEMAN'S great characters of JULIET, BIANCA, PAULINE, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S.
NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
MONDAY,
LOVE IN A MAZE.
TUESDAY,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
WEDNESDAY, (by desire,)
THE LOVE CHASE.
THURSDAY,
LOVE IN A MAZE.
FRIDAY,
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SATURDAY,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
MONDAY, May 5,
LOVE IN A MAZE.
A popular comedy, by Bourcicault.

Col. Buckethorne	Mr. Lester Wallack
Lord Minever	Mr. Charles Fisher
Tony Nettletop	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Abel Buckethorne	Mr. Norton
Mopus	Mr. Young
Walter	Mr. Turner
Mrs. Buckethorne	Mrs. Hoey
Faith	Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Aurora	Miss Fanny Morant

The new scenery by Isherwood.
In rehearsal, Bulwer's great play of
MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Fourth week of the Magnificent Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
SPLENDID VOCALIZATION by
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
SUPERB DANCING by
ANNETTI GALETTI.
NEW SCENERY,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACT.
The spectacle will be performed
EVERY NIGHT.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
PRESENTATION SOIREES,
(Postponed on account of the storm,)
Will commence on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, 1862, and continue for one week. One hundred and twenty-two valuable presents, including a splendid rosewood piano-forte, now on exhibition at Firth, Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, will be given to the patrons of these entertainments. Tickets $1, for sale at the music stores, hotels, and at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
A short time longer,
WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA
WHALING VOYAGE.
Every Evening at 7¾ o'clock.
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—BROADWAY.
NEW-ORLEANS, THE CRESCENT CITY, OURS.
New Drama, replete with startling events of the present.
Overture by Orchestra......Conductor, C. Koppitz
THE GOLDEN AXE.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND—TROTTING—TUESDAY, MAY 6, 3, P. M.—H. Woodruff names s. m. *Lady Emma*. D. Tallman names s. m. *Jilt*. S. McLaughlin names s. g. *Nimble Dick*. D. Pfiffer names b. g. *James Lynch*. Passengers by railroad take ferryboat at James-slip, at 1 P. M. 34th-st. ferryboats leave New-York every ten minutes.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.
JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN.
} Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

HOT AND COLD GRAPERY AND NICE gardener's house to let on a gentleman's place in Westchester County. The vines produce largely; also, fine collection of flowers. To a good man, with references, terms will be moderate. Address GRAPERY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

CHILDREN AT THE WEST.—FRIENDS OF children who have gone West from the New-York Juvenile Asylum, may hear from them by calling on Mr. GEO. H. ALLAN, Agent of the Institution. Hundreds of them have lately been heard from. Many of the accounts are very interesting and satisfactory. Call at No. 71 West 13th-st. this week, from 3 to 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
[illegible]
ROMANTIC LEGENDARY AND DOMESTIC DRAMA,
In three parts, by J. B. BUCKSTONE, Esq., as acted by her in all the principal [illegible] and America, with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, properties, and other appointments, by the best artists, entitled
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST;
OR, A
GIPSY'S [illegible]
This piece has been in preparation and rehearsal for several weeks, and is produced [illegible]
AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE.
The various characters are represented by the talented artists of the Museum Company, including Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Misses Allford and Waters, Messrs. Nagle, Jamieson, Bridgeman, Hadaway, Brooks, Clarke, &c. &c. [illegible] will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND
EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
☞ ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY!
MASTER DUDLEY WALLER,
THE INFANT ORATOR!
Only six years old, who rehearses a great variety of pieces, extracts of speeches, addresses, &c., giving every expression of the author, whether it be *argumentative, declamatory* or *pathetic*, with a fidelity unsurpassed even by the most accomplished orators. He will give specimens of his oratory between the acts, at every performance in the Lecture-room, and on the platform in the main hall of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening.
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT—
will hold his levées at all hours, and give a variety of interesting performances. Also an exhibition day and evening.
THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN
from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA,
with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and over a million other Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
June 3, $2,000 in premiums for hand[some] BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES. Number of Babies limited to One Hundred. Forty already engaged. Secure certificates immediately at Ticket Office.
☞ Don't fail to read advertisement of
THE GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1862, when upward of
$2,205 WILL BE PAID IN PREMIUMS
FOR THE
BEST SPECIMEN OF DOGS, INCLUDING EVERY BREED OF DOG KNOWN.
Mr. BARNUM begs to suggest that this will undoubtedly be one of the MOST EXCITING and INTERESTING EXHIBITIONS ever seen on this continent. It will include choice specimens of every known breed of Dogs, from the GREAT SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND to the diminutive dwarf TERRIER, comprising some sixty different breeds. This is the only instance in the known world where the whole canine fraternity have been represented in one family group. Arrangements have been made in the Museum for the accommodation and exhibition at one time of TWO THOUSAND DOGS.
LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE PAID IN CASH:
A premium of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the exhibition of the largest and handsomest dog of his age, under one year.
Premiums of $25 each will be paid for the exhibition of the best specimens of ST. BERNARDS—NEWFOUNDLANDS—ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS—KING CHARLES SPANIELS—BLENHEIM SPANIELS—BLACK and TAN TERRIERS—POODLES—ESQUIMAUX DOGS—POINTERS—SETTERS—GREYHOUNDS—BLOOD HOUNDS—FOXHOUNDS—BEAGLES—HARRIERS—SCOTCH DEERHOUNDS—MASTIFFS and BULL DOGS.
Premiums of $10 for second best of each of these breeds.
Minor premiums for the third, fourth, fifth and sixth best.
Premiums of $10 each for the exhibition of the best specimens of SHEPHERD DOGS—COACH DOGS and BULL, SKYE and SCOTCH TERRIERS.
Minor premiums for the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth best.
Discretionary premiums in like proportions will be paid for all other breeds, oddities, &c.
The number of dogs exhibited will be limited to 100 of each class.
Persons desirous of exhibiting their dogs will secure NUMBERED CERTIFICATES on application at the ticket office of the Museum, entitling them to the entry of their dogs, on depositing $1, as evidence of good faith. Said dollar will be returned on the last day of the exhibition.
For full particulars obtain free circulars at the Museum.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY NIGHT, May 5, 1862,
Will be produced,
For the first time, the new four-act
DRAME FANTASTIQUE,
entitled
REASON AND FOLLY;
Or,
LIFE IN PARIS.
With new and talented Company,
New Scenery, Music, Dresses and Properties.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

MUSICAL.

$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having **$150.**
BEST PIANO.
removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at my new and extensive piano rooms. Good second-hand pianos cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let and rent applied on purchase. Best of Pianos at war prices. Pianos tuned. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST, WHO CAN PROduce the highest testimonials in regard to character and ability, and who has had ten years' experience in several of the first-class Churches of this City and Brooklyn, is open for an engagement. Can furnish a good choir if desired. Address B. C. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE WILL, Plaintiff, against HANNAH E. CHAVE AND WILLIAM G. CHAVE, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 142, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT, to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First-avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street, twenty-six feet, thence Southerly, parallel with said avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, April 18, 1862.
J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap 19-2aw 3wS. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.
T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-1aw6mM

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT of DEMARAY & CRANE for the benefit of their creditors: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of DEMARAY & CRANE, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dated April 5, 1862.
ap7-1aw6w THOS. J. NORTHALL, Assignee.

THE FALL OF FORT MACON.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

A Large Amount of Ammunition and Stores Captured.

Surrender of the Garrison and their Release on Parole.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, April 25, 1862.

My previous letters from this place recited the progressive steps which had been taken in the siege of Fort Macon, and brought down the history of events to the completion of the land batteries. The arrival of Gen. BURNSIDE, with two powerful floating batteries of Parrot and Wiard guns, and the disposition of the land and naval forces for the final attack, closed the preliminary arrangements, and it only remained to summon the fort to surrender, which was done by the commanding General on Wednesday. A sharp engagement to-day, lasting ten hours, chiefly between the fort and our land batteries, has added another brilliant triumph to our arms, with comparatively small loss of life on our side, and has restored to the Union one of the most important forts which protect our extended coast. Beside the fort, with its armament of 42 heavy guns and six mortar carronades, we have captured the entire stock of rebel ammunition, consisting of 22,000 pounds of powder, immense quantities of cannon-shot, a very large supply of musket cartridges and caps, 500 stand of good arms, and all the necessary ordnance, *materiel* and stores for the effective defence of the post. We have also taken 400 barrels of flour, 500 bushels of corn, and probably a six months' supply of pork, bacon and beef for three hundred men.

The fort, under the continuous fire of our batteries, has been badly damaged, and fifteen of the guns were disabled, but the industry and skill which planned and conducted to a favorable issue the capture of the place, will make all right again.

The flag of the Union once more waves in its rightful place above the fort; New-England troops, with strong arms and loyal hearts, occupy its lately desecrated casemates, and another disgrace has been wiped from the National escutcheon. No more piratical *Nashvilles* will sneak unchallenged with their contraband freight into this harbor; the port will soon be open to legitimate commerce for honest, Union men, and the miserable dream of secession, with its entailed anarchy, poverty and ruin, will no longer crush the hopes of this people. The event will be hailed by the country as one of the most complete victories which has waited upon the march of this division of the army, and will add fresh lustre to the great and good genius which directs its movements.

The chief labor of this campaign has fallen upon the Rhode Island and Connecticut troops, to whose unwavering energy and patient labor, performed under a harassing fire from the fort, the country is indebted for success. They have been obliged to march for miles through sand, going from and returning to camp; live without tents, and bivouack on the wet earth, eating their cold lunch and working night and day, until wearied nature was no longer capable of exertion. Many of them have been placed on the sick list. As a reward for this intrepidity they will now have an opportunity to recruit their exhausted strength and health within the comfortable inclosure from which the rebels have been expelled. No portion of the army, since the beginning of the war, have earned a better title to repose.

The misguided men who have usurped possession of the fort for months past, in pity for their miserable condition, have been dismissed to their homes by Gen. BURNSIDE, under promise of future good behavior, and a portion of them are now on board of the steamer *Alice Price*, in company with the General and his Aids, bound to Newbern. The remainder, who were scraped together from Beaufort and neighboring places in Cartaret County, have been taken home in boats directly from the fort. They depart hence wiser if not better men, and it will be a long time before they will willingly engage in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Seven of the rebels were killed during the bombardment, and nineteen wounded. On our side only one man was killed, and but one or two severely wounded.

EVENTS OF THE SIEGE—GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARRIVAL WITH TWO FLOATING BATTERIES.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in the *Alice Price*, on Wednesday morning, bringing with him two floating batteries—the *Shrapnel*, in command of Capt. NICHOLS, of the navy, and the *Grenada*, Lieut. BAXTER. Each of them was supplied with two 30-pound Parrot guns, and Capt. NICHOLS had, besides, a 12-pound Wiard steel rifled cannon. Bales of cotton and hay constituted the breastworks for the protection of the gunners, who were marines and sailors, previously trained to the use of these formidable cannon. They came through Cove Sound.

The *Alice Price* and steamer *Ellis*, the latter in command of Capt. FRANKLIN, had cautiously proceeded through the channel way towards the fort and selected a position where the batteries could be anchored, when they were met, at a distance of over two-and-a half miles from the fort, by a shot which fell within fifty yards of them. A second 32-pounder, evidently directed by corrected range, passed above the *Ellis'* smoke-pipe and dropped under her stern, within a few feet of a boat which at the moment was passing toward the *Price*. It threw the spray over the boat's crew. The two steamers left that place and anchored out of range in North River.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDER FLAG OF TRUCE.

About 4 o'clock Capt. PELL landed with a message for Gen. PARKE, and the *Ellis* shortly afterwards started again toward the fort, bearing a flag of truce from Gen. BURNSIDE, with a demand for its surrender. Quartermaster BIGGS, who was a class-mate of Col. WHITE, now the rebel commander of the fort, was sent with the message.

As soon as the boat approached within distinguishing distance of the fort, a boat was sent out to meet it, in which was Capt. POOLE and one or two other officers. The boats met about a mile from the *Ellis*; two minutes were occupied in conversation between Capt. BIGGS and the rebel officer; a communication was handed to them, and they returned to the fort. Capt. BIGGS' boat landed on Shackleford's beach to await the return of the boat. Meantime, the *Chippewa*, which was passing to the westward outside, received several shots from the fort—a circumstance which seemed not exactly in keeping with the proprieties of the occasion. It was not until after sunset that the boat left the fort to carry an answer. It was an engagement on the part of Col. WHITE to meet Gen. BURNSIDE the next morning. Contrary to the usage at the fort, the rebel flag was left flying during the night; but hopes were excited among the people in town, based upon these negotiations, that the place would be given up without a fight. Meantime, Gen. PARKE granted an armistice until the following morning.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. BURNSIDE AND COL. WHITE.

At an early hour on Thursday morning, the citizens were out in numbers, expecting to witness the surrender of the garrison, or the beginning of the fight. At sunrise, a boat with a white flag again started from the fort beach, which showed that negotiations were still pending. About the same time the *Alice Price* was noticed steaming down the Sound, and shortly after a boat, containing Gen. BURNSIDE and Quartermaster BIGGS, met the rebel Colonel on the beach. The meeting was dignified, but perfectly cordial. Anxious to repossess the fort without bloodshed, Gen. BURNSIDE offered Col. WHITE the privilege of going out with all their private effects, and to give the officers and men a parole of honor, and permit them to return to their homes. The [illegible] were as generous as they were characteristic [illegible] on the part [illegible]. They were evidently more liberal terms than were expected, and better than they knew they deserved. The desire to bring the contest to an early close, and to make use of the port and its railway terminus for the purposes of the army in the interior, induced the General to offer them the full release [illegible]. A brief mental struggle in the mind of the rebel commander now took place, in which, no doubt, the dictates of humanity and honor contended with false pride and a naturally stubborn will. His evil genius, however, prevailed, and he replied that he felt he could not surrender the fort without some show of resistance. It would not look well in the Southern Confederacy. They parted as friendly as they met, and, on the part of the commander of the fort, probably with better ideas of the men who had come to claim the property so infamously wrested from the Government. During the interview Gen. BURNSIDE obtained a pledge from Col. WHITE that he would not fire upon the Cities of Beaufort or Morehead, and permission was given for the officers and soldiers in the fort to write letters to their friends, and the hour of 10 o'clock on Friday morning was fixed upon for them to receive replies. Gen. PARKE fully acquiesced in this arrangement; in short, every disposition was manifested on our part to accommodate. If such a thing were possible, no better illustration could have been afforded of carrying on war on Christian principles, the only objection to the proceedings being the possible violation of the command about casting pearls before swine. So far as Col. WHITE was concerned, Gen. BURNSIDE gave him the credit of acting "very handsomely throughout the proceedings."

ORDER TO OPEN FIRE ON THE FORT.

As soon as the General returned to the steamer, he sent a signal message to Gen. PARKE to open fire on the fort at once. The citizens awaited in breathless suspense the first booming of the guns which were to decide the contest. At 4½ o'clock P. M. a sailboat with a white flag left the fort and proceeded toward Beaufort, when Major ALLEN dispatched a boat to meet it. Capt. NEILL, Chief of Gen. RENO'S Staff; Lieut. HILL, attached to Gen. PARKE'S Staff, and Lieut. FRICKER, Chief of the Signal Corps, went in the boat, the latter holding in his hand a white flag. On meeting the rebel boat a bag of letters was handed to Capt. NEILL, with a note from Col. WHITE to Major ALLEN, requesting that they might be forwarded to their destination. After the boat returned, Col. WHITE repaid the civilities just extended to his officers and men by shelling our men until sundown. They made no reply.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Friday morning—a day whose evil augury has been so signally reversed in the history of this campaign—dawned pleasantly, but a fresh breeze sprang up from the South at daybreak. At precisely 5:40 o'clock a Parrot gun from Capt. MORRIS' Battery startled the town from its slumbers. Its thunder shook the houses in Beaufort to their foundations, and while the echoes of its shrill, bursting shell, were still rolling along the opposite shores, eager gazers, with half-finished toilets, filled the windows, or stood awe-struck upon the streets and balconies. Another and another followed in quick succession, and then came an earthquake shock from FLAGLER'S 10-inch mortars, which made the windows rattle, and weak-kneed mortals stand aghast! Before the smoke had cleared sufficiently to mark the spot from which this belching volcano had issued, puffs of white smoke rose from the right, and in advance of the rest. It was Lieut. PROUTY putting in the exclamation points to this new oration from his 8-inch mortar battery. Thus opened the bombardment of Fort Macon, giving abundant proof that retributive justice, though long delayed, is sure to overtake the traitors to their country. Each gun seemed endowed with a voice which said "Take !" "Hold! possess the forts and places of the Government!" For twenty minutes not a sign of life was to be seen upon the fort. The sentinel, suspended in his usual eyrie upon the flag-staff, had dropped from the cross-trees as if the halyards that held him up had been shot away, and he disappeared no more to return. Still the firing continued. At last heads of moving objects were seen cautiously stealing in the direction of the barbette guns on the lower parapet, and in another moment the fort gave out its first answering shot. Taking courage from this infantile effort, and finding they *still lived*, others crawled out from their coverts, and another gun was manned. They had already guessed at the location of the Parrot battery, and directed their fire upon it, but their practice at first was unsteady and faltering. Their solid 32-pound shot generally struck short, throwing up clouds of sand, while an occasional shot passed over their heads, and went bowling in among the sand-hills half a mile beyond our lines. A three weeks' practice had taught our boys to dodge these missiles with comparative ease.

Many of the shells from the heavy mortar battery, during the first part of the firing, went over the fort, exploding on the beach at the eastward or in the water—the same was true of the 8-inch shells—but it was not long before they obtained the range, when their firing was made with greater precision. Lieut. FLAGLER stood at the right of his battery, in a position so as to enable him to see the effect of each shell, and directed the adjustment of every fuse and the training of the guns. At eight o'clock the firing from the fort became very sharp and well sustained, one gun after another being manned, until apparently half a dozen were at work at once. The Parrot battery kept up a continuous discharge, their shells exploding over the parapets, and their solid bolts ploughing up the works in all directions. When one of these shots struck the parapets, the fort, for an instant, would be enveloped in heavy clouds of black mold, which were thrown almost to the top of the flagstaff, while fragments of brick, stone and lumber from the wooden covering of the ramparts filled the air, hiding the enemy's gunners from view.

It was now apparent that the rebels were doing their utmost to dismount Capt. MORRIS' battery, whose open embrasures afforded the only visible point of attack. Lieut. FLAGLER'S battery being nearly in a direct line with the Parrot guns, the shots which were aimed at it would generally richochet and expend their force near that beyond. Lieut. PROUTY, whose position was at the extreme right, near the south beach, continued his fire for a considerable time before attracting much attention from the enemy's guns. Later in the action he received a good share of the rebel shot in return for his well-directed fire.

The spectators upon the houses and wharves in front of the town watched the progress of the fight with great interest. Women whose friends were in the fort, hastened nervously from one house to another, or watched with tearful eyes the awful pageant from the balconies of the public houses and from their own window. The smoke of the belching guns constantly enveloped the fort, and settled like a blue veil upon the surface of the water. A strong south gale brought to our ears each report, and the sound of the bursting shells with terrible distinctness.

NAVAL—THE GUNBOATS OPEN FIRE.

Up to 9 o'clock A. M., the fire from our batteries and from the fort was kept up with nearly equal spirit and determination, the advantages, if any, being on the side of the fort, which outnumbered us in guns. The rebel gunners won much admiration from many sympathizing spectators in Beaufort and Morehead, for their reckless daring and bravery.

About 9 o'clock A. M., the United States gunboats came into position, one after the other, and opened fire, their shots enfilading those from our batteries on the beach. Their long range guns sent their shot and shell in some cases clear over the fort, which burst within half a mile of the town. The majority of them, however, raked the east and west parapets with effect, and did great execution upon the south face of the fort. Added to the continuous fire from the mortar and Parrot batteries, they sent a perfect storm of exploding projectiles into the fort, and for a time the rebel gunners stood appalled. They fled from the lower parapets and most exposed positions, taking shelter behind the breastworks or in the casemates. While this timely contribution was being added to the common stock of Union arguments, our land batteries took a moment's breathing spell, and prepared to renew the firing with vigor. The rough sea which prevailed outside, however, rendered all attempt at accurate range impossible, and after firing for about two hours, they hauled off. During this time, a large number of good shots were thrown at the ships. One of these, a 32-pounder, struck the United States gunboat *Daylight* near the gangway, passing through the engine-room, the Captain's room, and lodging in the ceiling on the port side. It carried away a portion of the iron stairway, which struck the Engineer, Mr. BENSON J. WARD, breaking his left arm. Another shot passed through the ensign of the *State of Georgia*, but did no other damage. The *Albatross* and *Chippewa* had some of their rigging carried away.

The bark *Gemsbok* also did some effective firing, and all demonstrated what they would have done had the weather been smooth. In the afternoon our batteries obtained the exact range, and poured a continuous hail-storm of bursting shell into the fort. The rebel guns were gradually deserted, and at 2 o'clock only two or three guns were fired at intervals of five minutes. On our side the fire continued with little abatement, every shell telling with terrible effect.

At 3 o'clock, the gun in the water battery, which had kept up a constant discharge, was silenced by the bursting shells, and only an occasional discharge was made from the 10-inch columbiad on the south parapet.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the firing, which had been constantly growing weaker, ceased, and a white flag was displayed on the west front of the fort. Our batteries immediately ceased firing, and the fact was announced to Gen. PARKE, and was also signaled to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Major ALLEN, military commander at Beaufort, seized the occasion to go over and learn what was the matter, and at the same time, convey a mail-bag containing letters to the fort. The reporters of the New-York, Philadelphia and Boston Press accompanied the flag of truce, during which they approached near enough to observe the damage done to the fort. Meantime, Capt. POOLE and two other officers went out toward our batteries with a flag of truce, and was met by the commander of our forces on the beach.

He asked to see Gen. PARKE and learn on what terms a capitulation would be granted. The message was signaled to Gen. PARKE, who returned answer that he could accept only an unconditional surrender. Meantime Gen. PARKE communicated with Gen. BURNSIDE, who sent word that he would accept the surrender of the fort on the original terms. An armistice was accordingly granted, and Fort Macon was virtually ours.

To make sure of being among the first to enter the fort in the morning, your correspondent, in company with two other reporters, crossed on to the beach, and spent the night in the trenches. We had a good opportunity to inspect the batteries by twilight, and to ascertain the effect of the firing upon them. Our first inquiry was to know who were killed and wounded. To our great surprise we learned that only one man on our side had been killed and two wounded—the latter only receiving contused wounds from spent cannon balls. The name of the unfortunate man killed was WILLIAM DART, belonging to Company I, Third New-York Artillery. He was struck by a round shot, while driving a pointing stake, which carried away his breast. His lifeless body fell over against Lieut. FLAGLER, who stood near him at the time.

Two privates were also hit, one of them being knocked out of the embrasure of Capt. MORRIS' Battery by a cannon-shot. The other received a severe but not dangerous wound in the thigh by spent balls.

THE BATTERIES.

The battery of three 30-pound Parrot guns was commanded by Capt. L. O. MORRIS, of the First Artillery, U. S. A., regulars. It was worked by Company C, of the First Artillery, and detachments of the same company acted as gunners at both the mortar-batteries.

The second, which was two hundred yards in rear of this was a four 10-inch mortar-battery. It was commanded by Lieut. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. BURNSIDE'S staff, who also superintended the erection of this and the other mortar-battery.

The third was a four 8-inch mortar-battery, a little to the right of and in advance of MORRIS' Battery. Lieut. PROUTY commanded and worked this battery. Lieuts. THOMAS and KELSEY, of Battery I, Third New-York Artillery, with a detachment from that Company, also assisted in working it. Capt. AMMEN, of Battery I, Third New-York Artillery, with a portion of his Company, was in FLAGLER'S Battery, and had command of the company. He rendered most essential service both in the construction and working of the battery.

Lieut. GOWAN, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, was attached to MORRIS' Battery, and acted as First Lieutenant.

We spent the night on the sands of Bogue Beach, and had the satisfaction of seeing the rebel commander as he proceeded to the steamer *Alice Price* to surrender the fort. During the night the batteries were all repaired, and in the morning everything was in readiness to begin afresh, if occasion required.

Gen. BURNSIDE received Col. WHITE with the same cordiality as on the former occasion, and both retired to the cabin of the steamer, where the General, having just sat down to breakfast, invited Col. WHITE to partake with him. At its conclusion, the terms of surrender were drawn up and signed, and the rebel commander retired. Having reached the fort, the garrison was drawn up in line and the terms of capitulation read to them. Col. WHITE thanked his officers and men for having stood by him through the fight; told them he had held the fort as long as it was possible to do so, and now surrendered it to save further sacrifice of life. His course was applauded by the entire garrison.

Meantime, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. PARKE and Capts. BIGGS and KING appeared upon the beach, having landed from the *Alice Price*, and sent forward Lieut. DOUGLASS with an order for the Fifth Rhode Island to fall in and march into Fort Macon. Major WRIGHT, after saluting the General, formed his battalion. The General, after a brief survey of the battery and trenches, again appeared, and taking the new colors just received as a present from the State of Rhode Island, unfurled them for the first time at the head of the Fifth Battalion. The scene at this juncture was most inspiring. The surf of old Ocean laved the feet of the troops, as if in homage of the brave men who had so nobly won this new victory for the Union. They awaited in proud silence the order to move forward. The General walked at the head of the column, the beautiful new color, bearing the coat of arms of their State, and the American flag fluttering in the morning breeze above their heads, and reflecting the glories of the rising sun. Before the advancing troops flaunted the rebel standard, which in a few moments was to be hauled down by patriot hands and give place to the glorious banner of the Union.

The representatives of the Press, among whom was your correspondent, made one platoon of four, who kept time to the music of the Union in rear of the troops. We filed along the sandy road, passing, at almost every step, the evidences of the destructive effects of our shells. Deep holes were everywhere visible, excavated in the earth, and long, wide furrows, which had been ploughed in the glacis by the Parrot shells. The rebels stood in squads upon the ramparts, watching in silence the advancing column. Having arrived at the sallyport, we were halted for a moment, to permit the prisoners, who had just stacked their arms outside, to return into the fort. They then marched around the fort, and returned to the place of starting. Gen. PARKE, with four men, entered, and in another moment we saw the hated flag descend, and the stars and stripes slowly and majestically rise in its place. As the prisoners were still inside, our troops, under direction of the General, refrained from any demonstrations which might be misinterpreted by them. The cheers for the old flag, however, rose in a grand chorus from the opposite shore, and came distinct and clear across the water. The United States steamer *State of Georgia* fired a National salute. About this time the flags of the Fifth Battalion were unfurled; the form of a venerable man in uniform appeared upon the ramparts, and placing a silver bugle to his lips pealed forth the "Star-Spangled Banner." Never did these notes possess a holier inspiration, or meet with a heartier greeting. The figure of the good old man seemed like the Genius of Freedom summoning to new life the buried spirit of the Union. Shortly after, the Fourth Rhode Island arrived, and with their band playing "Yankee Doodle," marched around upon the east terraplane of the fort. The prisoners were now permitted to take their baggage and march out. Not a derisive word was uttered, and the new and rightful occupants took possession of the place.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The inner walls and parade ground of the fort bore witness to the terrific force of the shells which had exploded within. Deep holes indented in the brick-work; the stone steps torn from their foundations; the water-tank stove in, and rendered useless; casemate window shattered to fragments; and even the ends of upright bars of railroad iron set up to protect the entrance to the casemates, broken off, and the solid shot buried to their heel in the brick walls—were some of the visible effects of the iron storm. Though [illegible]. The ramparts were [illegible] upon all sides; the wooden coping scattered in fragments along the parapets, chimneys knocked flat, and gun-carriages split and broken to pieces. Fifteen out of eighteen guns pointing up the Spit were disabled, and several dismounted. Over four hundred shot and shell fell in the fort, and about one hundred shells burst in the inner fort.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE FORT.

Seven persons were killed at the guns and in the fort, and eighteen wounded, one mortally. One man had his leg cut off by the fragment of a shell while sitting on his bunk in the casemate. Another had his knee badly crushed. Two of the killed, viz.: J. P. WEEKS and JAMES STANTON, belonged in Beaufort.

The dead were carried out in rough boxes as the Union troops entered the fort.

The rebel garrison consisted, by the last morning report, of 480 men, 280 being effective.

ORDNANCE STORES.

The magazine contained 20,000 pounds of powder, and there was also a considerable quantity of other ordnance stores. The rebels left 500 effective arms, with Roman swords, stacked in the glacis.

The prisoners belonging in Newbern and vicinity were taken on board the *Alice Price*, and boats from various places took large numbers directly from the fort to their homes. They were rather poorly clad, but compared favorably with other North Carolina troops found at Newbern and Roanoke. They all seemed very much pleased at the idea of getting home.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

The terms of capitulation agreed upon for the surrender to the forces of the United States of Fort Macon, Bogue Banks, N. C.:

ARTICLE 1. The fort, armament and garrison to be surrendered to the forces of the United States.

ART. 2. The officers and men of the garrison to be released on their parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States of America until properly exchanged, and to return to their homes, taking with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, &c.

M. J. WHITE, Colonel C. S. A.,
Commanding Fort Macon.
SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, Com. U. S. N.,
and senior officer.
JOHN G. PARKE, Brig.-Gen. Vol.,
Commanding Third Division, Department of North Carolina.
FORT MACON, April 26, 1862.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

UNITED STATES STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA,
OFF FORT MACON, April 27, 1862.

DEAR GENERAL: The officers and crew of this vessel desire to tender you the flag borne by us in the action of April 25, 1862.

You will see that it bears the mark of the well-directed fire of the enemy, making it a souvenir of the day marked by so signal a success to our arms.

May God give you many years.

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Commander,
Commanding United States steam gunboat
State of Georgia.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, Fort Macon, N. C.

NOTE—I with pleasure concur in the above disposition of the honored flag bearing the marks of honored success.

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,
Commander and senior officer.

REPLY OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STEAMER ALICE PRICE, NEAR FORT MACON,
April 27, 1862.

Capt. James F. Armstrong, United States steamer State of Georgia:

DEAR CAPTAIN—I beg to thank you, your officers and crew, for the kind feeling which dictated the presentation to me of the flag borne so gallantly by your ship in the action of April 25, 1862, in front of Fort Macon. It bears the evidence of close action; and will be kept by me as an emblem of the gallantry which has always characterized the Navy in their country's service.

Please thank Commodore LOCKWOOD for his kind acquiescence in this gift.

Very sincerely, your friend,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Dept. of North Carolina.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BEAUFORT HARBOR, April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—The General commanding takes peculiar pleasure in thanking Gen. PARKE and his brave command for the patient labor, fortitude and courage displayed in the investment and reduction of Fort Macon.

Every patriot heart will be filled with gratitude to God for having given to our beloved country such soldiers.

The regiments and artillery companies engaged have earned the right to wear upon their colors and guidons "Fort Macon, April 26, 1862." By command of
MAJOR-GEN. BURNSIDE.
LOUIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RECEPTION OF GEN. BURNSIDE IN NEWBERN.

The arrival of Gen. BURNSIDE from the conquest of Fort Macon was one of the most gratifying events of the week. At 4½ o'clock P. M., the screaming of the steam whistles of the steamers, and the rush of crowds toward the river front, announced the approach of the *Alice Price*, with Gen. BURNSIDE on board. The news of the taking of Fort Macon, which was received in town on Sunday, had electrified the Union people and the troops. As the steamer approached the fleet lying at anchor in the Neuse River, the gunboats, one after the other, dipped their ensigns; the crews on board the men-of-war voluntarily manned the rigging and gave three hearty cheers, while the enthusiasm was caught up by the crowds now lining the wharves, and the harbor was made vocal with cheers for BURNSIDE and the Union. The General appeared on the hurricane deck and bowed his acknowledgments for the unexpected compliment thus tendered to him, and through him to the brave men who have done such signal service for the Union, in the restoration of Fort Macon. He was met at his headquarters by all his Generals, the gallant Gen. PARKE excepted, who is detained at Fort Macon by his duties, and by a crowd of officers, who tendered to him their congratulations. He never appeared in better spirits or more hopeful for the country.

E. S.

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MILLS.

Dispatch from Gen. Burnside to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, April 29, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—I have the honor to inclose Gen. RENO'S report of the movements made by him, in accordance with my order, for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects already indicated in a former dispatch, the main order of which was most successfully accomplished. Gen. RENO'S report gives a detailed account of the movement, and I need only add that I feel an increased confidence in the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished so much in so short a time. Our loss in the engagement was fourteen killed and ninety-six wounded and two taken prisoners. The enemy's loss must have been much greater, as the Chaplain of the New-York — left in charge of the wounded, reports having seen on the field thirty killed, besides several wounded, the main body of the wounded having been taken from the field when they retreated.

Our forces drove the enemy from the field in a most gallant style, buried our dead, bivouacked on the field seven hours, transported all the wounded, except 14, so severely wounded that they could not be moved, but who were comfortably provided for, and left in charge of a surgeon and chaplain.

Gen. RENO then, in obedience to orders, returned to his fleet and embarked his men. He felt less reluctance in leaving behind these 14 wounded with the surgeon and chaplain, from the fact that I had but a few days before released some 80 wounded with the surgeons, who were left by the enemy in Newbern, and the commanding officer in that neighborhood would be less than human were he to refuse to release these wounded as soon as they can be transported safely.

I beg to inclose my congratulatory order, with the report of Gen. RENO; also, the correspondence between the General and the commanding officer at South Mills.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

CONGRATULATIONS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—The General commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the excellent conduct of the forces under command of Brig.-Gen. RENO, in the late demonstration upon Norfolk. He congratulates them as well upon the manly fortitude with which they endured excessive heat and extraordinary fatigue, on a forced march of forty miles, in twenty-four hours, as upon the indomitable courage with which, notwithstanding their exhaustion, they attacked a large body of the enemy's best artillery, infantry and cavalry, in their own chosen position, achieving a complete victory. It is therefore ordered, as a deserved tribute to the perseverance, dicipline and bravery exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth New-York, and Sixth New-Hampshire, on the 19th day of April, a day already memorable in the history of our country, that the above regiments inscribe upon their respective colors the name, "Camden, April 19."

The General commanding desires especially to express his approbation of Gen. RENO'S strict observance of his orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating enemy was so great.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. RENO WITH THE REBEL COMMANDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, April 20, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer at Elizabeth City or South Mills.

SIR: In the recent engagement near South Mills, owing to the lack of transportation, I was compelled to leave a few of my wounded under the charge of one of our surgeons. As it has been invariably our practice to release the wounded on parole, I confidently anticipate that you will pursue the same course, in which case you will please inform Com. ROWAN at what time and place they can be received. I also request permission to remove the body of Lieut. GADSDEN, of the Ninth New-York. The surgeon will point out the place of his interment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. RENO, Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, HEADQUARTERS THIRD
BRIGADE VOLUNTEERS, CAMDEN CO., N. C.,
April 21, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. J. L. Reno, U. S. A.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., I have to state that I have referred the subject of the wounded men to Department Headquarters, and I am instructed to inform you that they will be paroled and sent to Commander ROWAN, as soon as they are able to be transported, of which due notice will be given. The body of Lieut. GADSDEN will be sent as soon as possible. The Surgeon will be released with the paroled wounded. I have now to call your attention to the case of Lieut. H. E. JARREGAN, of Company C, Third Georgia Volunteers, who was left as a nurse with Lieut. NELSON, of the same regiment, wounded and paroled. I ask that GARREGAN be paroled or exchanged for one of your men prisoners in our possession.

Your obedient servant,
ALBERT BLANCHARD, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OUR WOUNDED.—On Saturday evening a dispatch was received from the Surgeon-General at Washington, requesting that a number of surgeons should start at once to take charge of the wounded at Yorktown, and superintend their transportation to this city. In a few hours the following gentlemen left: Dr. James R. Wood, and his assistants; Messrs. Pray and Nolar; Drs. John V. Stone and Anderson; Dr. Daniel Ayres, of Brooklyn, and Dr. D. L. Rogers. Yesterday afternoon, Dr. G. Buck, Dr. Watts, Dr. Peters and others also left for the same destination. The steamer *Ocean Queen*, which is to convey the wounded to New-York, will be in charge of the latter gentleman.

A GREAT NATIONAL DOG-SHOW.—That enterprising gentleman, Mr. BARNUM, determined to amuse the public, has decided upon giving a great national dog-show, to commence on Monday, May 12, to last one week. Dogs of every description will be exhibited, accommodations for over two thousand having been made. Premiums to the amount of $2,205 will be given. Our advertising column gives the list of premiums.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—At a late hour on Saturday night, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of a dwelling-house, No. 123 West Thirteenth-street, occupied by Mrs. MARY LYNDE. The damage to the building and furniture amounted to about $600. Insured for $7,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. S. H. Phillipps, of Salem, Massachusetts; J. T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass.; D. W. Dean, of St. Louis; Mrs. Ruthven, from Havana; Geo. E. Hardy, of St. Louis; Jas. Hoy, of U. S. N.; Capt. Rous, from England, and Amos Lawrence, of N. H., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

R. Pombo, Secretary of the New-Granadian Legation, from Washington, and Benham J. Calisher and G. Wormald, of England, are at the Everett House.

Col. Graham, of the U. S. A.; N. B. Warren, and S. E. Warren, of Troy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Cannon, of Iowa; H. Harris, of Cuba; J. C. Bidwell, of Pennsylvania; H. L. Gilberr, of Texas; S. M. Clark, of Washington, and H. S. Taft, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jno. Amot and two daughters, of Elmira; Maj. G. R. Giddings, U. S. A.; Maj. Metcalf and W. H. Reynolds, from Port Royal, and Dr. W. L. Lanbey, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. P. di Cesnola, of the Army, and lady; Leonard Mannique, of Bogota, and Isaac O. Barnes, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Mr. Sancny and Mrs. M. D. Davidson, from Havana, and C. B. McCagg and family, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
(Established in 1848,)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 Bond-street in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

The New-York Daily Times of Nov. 11, 1861, thus quotes from the *Daily News*: "*The Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, bears evidence of its prosperity and the esteem in which it is held. Many of our most distinguished citizens have given it the sanction of their names, and we rejoice in its prosperity.*"

☞ For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

[Advertisement.]

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, ALBUMS, AT LOW PRICES.
BECKEL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

PEBBLES.—We have, after much exertion, succeeded in discovering new sources for the supply of the finest crystals which are the best lenses for the preservation of the eye. BECKEL BROTHERS,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Mrs. C. P. Fischer, daughter and servant, Mrs. Davidson, son and servant, Mrs. H. D. Ward and servant, Miss Mary A. Burrell, J. O. Ward, F. Richten, John Chambers, C. Moratini, James Rankins, H. N. Rose, Benito Fuciau, P. A. Gofiiver, P. G. Negroto, F. Albertage, Mrs. Juana Dotty, L. Manrique, Frederico Ortis, E. Varquez, Alfonso Derchowits, Lorenzo del Resal, Ramon Longovia, L. Guiterrez, Bernado Resson, F. Molina, E. Villamel, A. F. Franks, E. Maria, E. Fuazo, Mrs. Julia Schwall de Brod, D. W. Dean, James Murdock, C. R. Woodworth, Mrs. M. Ruthven, Miss Carrie Knight, Dr. Smith, E. M. Leavitt, Mrs. Julia Grantly, E. D. Meyrignac, Wm. Armstrong and lady, Mrs. A. Valdes, child and servant, A. S. Dolz, Miss C. Doty, J. G. Bereto, Charles M. Keenan, James B. Montague, Francis Goodman, John D. Hopkins, Capt. Fred Drinkwater, Manuel Agos, Wm. Alberts, Chas. Buis, lady and servant, W. O. Whitder, W. G. Wooster, M. G. Nugent, Jno. Mangin, Henry Rueff, C. Peres and nephew, A. Fredenburg, Francis Coskelly, Miss Antoinette Baldwin and servant, Mr. Ellis, Andrew Mitchell, B. Pasqueen, E. Pasqueen, Charles W. Van Buren. Total, 77.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 55	Sun sets	6 59	Moon sets	11 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 33	Gov. Island	12 22	Hell Gate	1 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Havana April 29, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Clarissa Currier, Flitner, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Trask Dearborn.

Bark Sea Eagle, (of Philadelphia,) Howes, Matanzas April 19, with sugar to master.

Bark Eliza Barss, Cooper, Bermuda 9 ds., with potatoes to Tucker & Lightbourne. April 25, Mr. George W. Burgess, passenger, died.

Bark Queen of the Netherlands, (Br., of Sunderland,) Clapreth, Cardiff 48 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Evelyn, (of Stockton, Me.,) Patterson, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Laura Russ, (of Belfast, Me.,) Gary, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Cora, Hatch, Alicante 63 ds., and Gibraltar March 22, with wine, &c., to Giro, Francia & Co.

Bark Sherwood, (of Boston,) Hawson, Smyrna Feb. 15, and Gibraltar March 22, with rags, wool, &c., to master.

Brig Robert Reed, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Willigale, Miragoane 21 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graeves. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. N. E. and N. E. winds and dense fog.

Brig Appoline, (Br., of Arichet, C. B.,) Le Blanc, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Pouvert & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. and N. E. winds and dense fog.

Brig Vesta, (of Boston,) Fuller, Nuevitas April 20, with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and dense fog.

Brig Amelia, (Hanov.,) Witt, Rio Grande, Brazil, Feb. 12, with hides and wool to Vallentine & Eastmond. Vessels left not recollected.

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Rankin, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to [illegible] to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig A. Horta, (of Camden, Me.,) Crane, [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig A. P. Emma, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) [illegible] Mansanilla 17 ds., with sugar, mahogany, &c., to [illegible] Son & Co.

Brig St. Mary, Brever, Remedios, and sld. from [illegible] Frances April 13, with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Howard, (of Bangor,) Carle, Cape Town, C. G. H., Feb. 27, and St. Helena March 18, with wool to T. H. Sanford.

Brig Eliza, (of Santa Cruz,) ——, Santa Cruz 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. Hanford.

Brig Manzoni, (of Searsport,) Carlon, Remedios 10 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Penguin, Congers, Bermuda 14 ds., with [illegible] to Middleton & Co.

Brig Elizabeth, Trumbull, Port Royal, S. C., 9 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Staples, St. Jago de Cuba April 16, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. C. M. Neal, (of Dorchester, N. J.,) [illegible], Jacksonville, East Florida, April 23, with yellow pine lumber to Stevens & Co.

Schr. Tigris, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) [illegible], April 17, with sugar, cedar, &c., to master. [illegible] with brig Darien, for Boston, and Br. brig P. I. Nevius, for New-York.

Schr. Mary Emma, (of Brookhaven,) Hulse, Santa Cruz, via East Caicos 12 ds., with salt and molasses to [illegible] Bros.

Schr. Lone Star, (of Halifax,) Calloway, Montego Bay, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood, rum, &c., to A. H. [illegible].

Schr. United States, McCormick, St. Augustine, Fla., 9 ds., with hides, &c., to S. M. Fox.

BELOW—Ship Kate Howes, Patrick, Amoy Dec. 28. Brig Mary Stewart, Denison, Palermo Feb. 22.

SAILED—U. S. steam gunboat, for Port Royal.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

As the fishing smack Manhattan, of Nyack, was sailing through Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, she struck on the Gridiron, and sunk.

An unknown schooner, when going through Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, without a pilot, laden with iron, struck on Middle Channel Reef, and sunk.

Spoken, &c.

Alfred—brig, from Portland for Havana, 4 ds. out, May 4, Highlands bearing N. E. 25 miles distant.

Gilmore Meredith—brig, of Boston, was seen, April 22, off Hatteras.

Tempest—brig, 9 ds. from Portland, bound S., May 1, on the northern edge of the Gulf.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, April 13, brig Rockingham, Upton, for Boston in 4 ds.; schr. Austin, dischg.; brig Monticello sld. same day for Boston.

At Nuevitas, April 26, schr. C. A. Farnsworth, for New-York, ashore in the mouth of the river; would probably soon get off; bark Ocean Home, hence, arr. 6th; schr. George S. Harris, Fisk, ldg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 189 Broadway.
H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!!
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. FROM WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, 250 cartoons of BONNET RIBBONS, ranging from 3 cents to 25 cents per yard.
From Thursday's sale, a full line of the richest and most fashionable styles in the market, in every color, shade and width, from No. 4 to No. 60—in all, over TEN THOUSAND PIECES.
From Friday's sale, 50 cartoons of WHITE and BLACK BONNET RIBBONS, CHEAP.
From Saturday's sale, part of a JOBBER'S STOCK, at half price.
Country and City milliners will find an early call to their advantage. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
THIS DAY, 300 CASES OF MISSES' STRAW HATS and BLOOMERS of the most recent Styles, comprising the
UNION,
ERICSSON,
MONITOR,
MARGARETTA,
MAY QUEEN,
Arthur, Renfrew, and every other shape in Split Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, Devons, Pedals, &c.
This stock is the largest in the City, and comprises thousands of Straw Hats, from 1 cent to $20 each.
☞ To Milliners and Country Dealers, 300 cases from Auction to-day, at half price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THE STOCK OF FRENCH FLOWERS
Is undeniably the largest in the City, and as we have styles engaged exclusively for this establishment, which we offer at our usual low prices, the especial attention of Ladies is solicited to this Department.
☞ To Milliners—another lot FRENCH FLOWERS, at 45 cents per Bunch, all of which cost over
ONE DOLLAR TO IMPORT.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
(Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.)
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Ladies' genuine goat-skin gloves, 44 cents a pair.
Ladies' silk gloves, kid finish, 38 cents a pair.
Gent's straw kid gloves, 44 cents a pair, sold everywhere at 75 cents and $1.
Anybody can sell KID GLOVES at five shillings.
☞ But who sells JOUVIN'S GENUINE KIDS at 68 cents, beside EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Over twenty thousand ladies' and gent's LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from auction this day, from 3c. each upwards.
400 dozen unusually fine at 10c., equal to the best SHILLING HANDKERCHIEFS ever offered.
Bargains in EMBROIDERED FRENCH and SCOTCH BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.
Thousands of WORKED COLLARS from 3c. to $1 each.
Another lot of 44c. and 56c. EMBROIDERED SETS, cost over $1 to import.
Ladies' LINEN COLLARS, (warranted,) 4c. each.
Also, full lines of white and black SILK BLONDS, GUIPURES, VALENCIENNES and other Laces, all below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
LARGE ADDITION TO THE TRIMMING STOCK THIS WEEK.
EVERY WIDTH AND COLOR IN TRIMMING RIBBONS. Also, new styles in DRESS and MANTILLA BUTTONS.
We are offering the balance of the TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' PURCHASE of DRESS TRIMMINGS at Twenty Cents on the Dollar.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVET RIBBONS CHEAP.
COLORED and BLACK CRAPES, BONNET LININGS, SILKS, RUCHES, &c.
☞ To Milliners the usual advantages.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
☞ Entrance to this department, No. 68 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east of the Bowery.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.
PALACE GARDEN, CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
MONDAY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7,
MAY 5, 1862,
And every Afternoon and Evening during the week, will be represented, first time, the nursery tale of
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
Produced expressly for COM. FOOTE.
JACK..........Com. FOOTE
HIS AID..........Col. SMALL
First appearance of the beautiful equestrienne
MLLE. MARIE.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, every performance.
ALL THE TROOP OF RIDERS AND ACROBATS.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to reserved seats 25 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, first appearance of
THE GREAT ELLA ZOYARA.

ISAAC PECK,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 36 Pine-st. Office hours, 9 to 10, 12 to 1, 4 to 5.
Effects insurances in first-class Fire and Life Companies, upon the most reliable terms. Special attention given to filling orders for general merchandise, which will be selected and bought with the utmost care and fidelity, or he will act as assistant buyer. For experience, ability, &c., references and testimonials of the highest respectability in the City, can be produced.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.
Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. [illegible] and 23 Dey-st.
J. C. ROYSTON.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising. Price, 25 and 50 cents per box; sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, Proprietor, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ELEGANT ROOMS, single or en suite, on 2d and 3d floors, with board, at No. 87 Henry-st. House large and first-class, and in first-rate order, with bath and gas throughout; just newly cleaned and renovated. Table superior, and in all things desirable to first-class boarders.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 159 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, THE WASHING of a few ladies or gentlemen, by a competent laundress; best of City reference; plenty of stationary tubs and grass plat. Call at No. 1,383 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., to Mrs. O'BRINE.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYing 500 times, 28 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. O. BOWEN, Box No. [illegible], P. O., Boston, Mass.